

Huge Sattar lead in Bangladesh

Early official returns in the Bangladesh presidential election showed Mr. Abdus Sattar, the acting President, heading for a sweeping victory with a 7-1 lead over Dr. Kamal Hossain, his principal opponent. An angry Dr. Hossain called a press conference to accuse the Government of "staked manufacture" of results. Back page

Trident missile goes off course

A Trident missile which was fired from a submerged submarine veered off course and had to be destroyed in mid-air. The missile was launched from the USS Benjamin Franklin about 50 miles from Cape Canaveral. Back page

Engineering pay offer may rise

The Engineering Employers' Federation is likely to raise its pay offer to two million employees from 3.16 per cent to between 4 and 5 per cent on national minimum rates. In the coalfields, Mr. Arthur Scargill described a 9.13 per cent offer as wholly insufficient. Page 2

CND fights off extreme left

Mr. John Cox, a leading communist, was defeated for the post of chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and resolutions designed to move the CND towards the extreme left were defeated at the annual conference. Page 2

Private steelmen seek state aid

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary, is under pressure to announce possible government aid to bail out the recession-hit independent steelmaking companies. A Cabinet committee will discuss whether such a move is justified later this week. Page 13

Nasa worried by shuttle future

The curtailed flight of the space shuttle Columbia, which landed safely at the weekend, has renewed fears at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of budget cuts and the possibility of increased control of the project by the Department of Defence. Page 6

Russia rebuked by Communists

The Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain passed a motion condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and urging the withdrawal of Russian troops. An amendment backing the invasion was defeated. Congress report, page 3

EEC divisions highlighted

The European commissioners have spent the weekend in private session reviewing progress in their plan to reshape the EEC. But not a single decision has been taken, and the Rome-Born initiative for European unity has only highlighted divisions. Page 7

Stockman on Reaganomics

"Reaganomics", the economic policies of President Ronald Reagan, were under fire before the President's budget director, David Stockman, voiced his doubts last week in *The Atlantic Monthly*. Today, *Business News* publishes an account of that interview, and comments on prospects for the United States economy. Page 15

China aids GLC

The Greater London Council has raised a £12m loan on the international money market which includes a £2.5m contribution from the Bank of China. The money will be spent on housing or transport. Diary, page 10

Diary, page 10

Letters: On the Civil Service Department, from Sir Ian Bancroft and Sir John Herberg, and Mr. Peter Jay; housing, from the Right Rev. Gerald Ellison and others.

Leading articles: Ulster; Crosby

Features, pages 8, 10: How can the IRA claim to be a political force?; farewell to the nuclear powered aircraft; nuclear weapons in Europe; the realities behind the forthcoming disarmament talks

Obituary, page 12: The Rev Robert Bradford, MP, Professor Sir Douglas Hubble, Mr William James

Syria: An eight-page Special Report on a frontline Arab state with a crucial role to play in any Middle East peace settlement

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Prior asks for calm, Paisley wants action

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Leading British and Irish politicians united in a call for calm yesterday after the murder of the Rev Robert Bradford, official Unionist MP for South Belfast, in his constituency on Saturday.

The killing which marks a sinister change of tactics by the Provisional IRA, raises the appalling prospect of retaliatory attacks on senior Roman Catholic and Protestant figures. Mr. James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, flew to Belfast on Saturday night to talk to senior Army and police officers. He called on "loyalists" to stay calm and added: "The more provocation there is, the more reaction, the more we are playing into the hands of the IRA. The worst possible thing would be for a reaction against what has happened."

Similar calls came from moderate politicians of both sides of the sectarian fence in Northern Ireland. In Dublin Dr. Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, appealed to "loyalists" not to retaliate.

He attributed the attack to an attempt to disrupt the Anglo-Irish talks but insisted that both governments were determined to continue the search for a solution. He said the intention was also to create tension among Protestants and to stimulate counteraction against the minority Catholic community.

The Rev Ian Paisley, using his renowned style of innuendo and half-suggestion, promised from the pulpit of his Free Presbyterian Church in Ravenhill Road, Belfast yesterday that next Monday would be a "Day of Action" in Ulster against the IRA.

Notably, Mr. Paisley made no direct reference to the murder of his friend, Mr. Bradford. Although consistently threatening a violent Protestant backlash against Britain's "betrayal" of Ulster, Mr. Paisley has made a point of keeping his distance from those actively engaged in violence.

The IRA tactics seem designed to provoke sectarian strife in order to suppress its self-appointed role as defender of the Catholic ghettoes. It is also attempting to draw moral after the chaotic end of the Maze Prison hunger strike and to scupper the improving relations between Dublin and Westminster.

Mr. Paisley has been murdered in 12 years of civil strife and it will be some days before it is known whether Protestant paramilitary leaders will pick up the gauntlet and plunge Northern Ireland into a new and particularly ominous crisis.

There were some immediate signs, however, of a backlash.

Mr. Gallagher, a leading Methodist minister, yesterday asked Northern Ireland Protestants not to retaliate because of Mr. Bradford's murder. "We should all seek for a different way out of this situation," he said.

Mr. Bradford exemplified that passionate and extreme brand of Protestantism that fires so much of the religious fervour of Northern Ireland's confused and divided community. Continued on back page, col 3

Bomber knew layout of Attorney General's flat

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Security arrangements for senior politicians and other potential targets of the Provisional IRA are being reviewed in the light of the bomb explosion at the London home of Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, over the weekend.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher spoke to Sir Michael after the attack and she has been kept informed of police investigations into what is the fourth IRA attack in London in five weeks.

Yesterday Scotland Yard would not comment on the extent of security provided for Sir Michael but senior officers were likely to be perturbed by the way the IRA managed to get so close to the home of a senior Government minister. General security arrangements had been tightened up already earlier this year.

Sir Michael and his wife were in Madrid at the time of the attack on Friday evening, and the flat, in a large house on Woodhayes Road, Wimbledon, was empty. The house is guarded by uniformed police and on Friday a woman police constable was at the front. Surveillance equipment protected the building.

Despite this the bomber is thought to have reached the



Fit for a princess: on Wednesday the Princess of Wales will turn on the Christmas lights in Regent Street, London, which had a weekend rehearsal. Next day, Miss World will turn on Oxford Street's 50,000 lights.

McEnroe loses his temper and the match

By Rex Bellamy

Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe, the Wimbledon and United States champion, was fined a total of \$700 (about £400) for two separate offences (with ball and racket) when Jimmy Connors beat him 3-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2 in 31 hours in the singles final of the Benson and Hedges Tennis Tournament at Wimbledon yesterday.

Connors was fined \$400 (about £220) for obscenity. McEnroe's case was more serious. Pending appeal his fine will take McEnroe's total for 12 months beyond the permissible limit for what are usually known as "minor" offences and he would therefore incur an automatic 21-day suspension.

Next Friday a three-man committee of arbitration will make their judgment about McEnroe's fine. The fine or \$5,000 (about £2,750) imposed on him for the "major" offence of "deliberately bringing the game into disrepute during the last summer's Wimbledon" is a fine which could have been avoided if McEnroe had played four weeks of tournament tennis in Britain every year.

Wimbledon, plus the tournaments at Queen's Club and Wembley. But this year's Wimbledon, and Wembley events have so serious a cloud over them that it is doubtful if he may be more chary of British tournaments.

Yesterday's Wimbledon final contained some thrilling tennis, but was marred by the arrogant conduct of both players, especially McEnroe. McEnroe and Connors were rude to the umpire, a Hammersmith schoolmaster called John Pann. Both incurred fines. The general atmosphere of the match, had more in common with the excesses of prize-fighting than the traditions of tennis.

After his victory, Connors said that the match had been unfair on McEnroe. "They should buy their tickets, sit down and shut up," he said. Connors also believed that to stage a match, the umpire had "ruined" the match.

McEnroe is on court you need to get the very best. But this fellow was continually getting flustered, calling the wrong score, that was very unbecoming."

However, Mr. Pann, the umpire, defended all his actions. "It is all a matter of degree of judgment of what is going on out there, and I was absolutely clear in my mind that McEnroe was overstepping the mark. If we carried the match again I would not change a thing although, of course, I would be happy to have eradicated some of the mis-calling."

Match report, page 18

A 'Times' interview with the German Chancellor

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Nov 15

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has voiced his concern to *The Times* about the recent contradictory statements by American leaders on the possibility of a limited war in Europe.

"I would rather like to have more harmony in the concert from Washington," he said in an interview. "That would certainly be better for the West German audience."

The Chancellor was referring to President Reagan's remarks suggesting that a limited nuclear war in Europe might be possible. This was followed by a threatening statement from Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, over supposed plans for a warning nuclear explosion by NATO in the event of a Soviet invasion.

Mr. Schmidt said that during Mr. Reagan's visit to Bonn next week he would continue his efforts to bring about a meeting between the Soviet leader and President Reagan. "I think it is necessary that they meet and understand from each other that the other guy is not a war-bomber."

The lack of communication between the Americans and the Soviet Union since the invasion of Afghanistan and the dispatch of American troops from Moscow and Washington were not very conducive to good sleep in West Germany, he said.

Clearly the root of his problem is communication. This is why Herr Schmidt, alone among Western leaders, went to Moscow after the invasion of Afghanistan last year, and why now Mr. Brezhnev, personally, is visiting West Germany next week.

Mr. Schmidt said his task as he saw it was to explain to the leader of the Soviet Union what were the concerns and desires of the West and what was the meaning of the West's proposals in the forthcoming negotiations on medium-range missiles and nuclear arms control.

"Certainly we would also like to answer questions which the Soviets might have. It is obvious to me that they cannot clearly read all our Western speeches and proposals. They cannot clearly read the moral dimensions of the West and the questions to put to the Russians. Why they, for instance, deployed some 250 new SS20 missiles with three independent warheads, nuclear warheads which are put out of Afghanistan? Such questions."

"To sum it all up," the Chancellor went on, "the main message is to see to it that the dialogue between West and East again becomes a normal thing, that one talks and listens to each other, and I stress the word listen."

In conversation, the Chancellor shows much greater sympathy for the peace movement than would appear from his public statements. He wondered how Britain would feel "if you put some 500 or 100 American missiles on British soil, capable of striking the European part of the Soviet Union, weapons near

Benn says he will carry on the fight

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

Mr. Wedgwood Benn served notice yesterday on Mr. Michael Foot that he will continue to wage his battle for a clear parliamentary party commitment to the policies laid down by the party conference in 1979.

This declaration followed an interview with Mr. Foot on BBC television in Scotland, in which the Labour leader stated: "To have divisions or internal feuds continuing in our ranks, I think is a disaster."

Mr. Foot said that it would be almost criminal if the wrangling of the last year was maintained over the next year, and he added that he had received predominant support in the party for the stand he had taken against Mr. Benn.

"The party throughout the country is sick to death of these kind of feuds and arguments and I believe that the sick-at-death section of the party, and they cover right, left and centre, want to see an effective Opposition in the House of Commons, presenting the possibility of an effective new government," Mr. Foot said.

But Mr. Benn, having heard the Foot interview in BBC Radio Four's *Weekend Update*, said: "I don't think anybody can be asked to give up their commitment to conference policies as a price for getting on. It is a matter of principle, and I am getting massive support on that point."

It is clear that Mr. Benn intends to use his position on the party executive's Home Policy Committee to challenge home his attack, regardless of the result of next Thursday's Shadow Cabinet election.

"At the moment there is not a single Member of Parliament, nor myself or anyone else, who can say confidently when they go to a meeting of the party executive that they will do it," Mr. Benn said.

"We can attack the Tories, but that is not enough. We have got to be constructive. He said that he wanted complete clarification of Labour's commitment to a nuclear defence strategy, a really rigorous and radical policy to deal with unemployment, and British withdrawal from the Common Market."

Mr. Benn, now that Mr. Benn is playing a larger political game with his eye on the election after next, for while his colleagues at Westminster leave him isolated, his support remains strong among constituency party activists.

Mr. Benn has more than three dozen votes in the Shadow Cabinet election, the rift between the parliamentary party and the constituencies could widen.

Mr. Benn would like to see the Labour feud will continue during the course of this week. Mr. Benn is to address two public election meetings at Crosby tomorrow night, and on Wednesday morning the parliamentary party will have a debate on the future of the party.

Crosby by-election, page 3

Tory Party in struggle with Inland Revenue

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

A tax claim brought by the Inland Revenue against the Conservative Central Office has caused the party to face significant implications for the legal status of the Conservative Party, the ownership of its funds, and even the enforceability of the rules for the selection of the party leader.

The Court of Appeal is expected early this week to finish hearing an appeal on a claim by the Revenue that Conservative Central Office owes it more than £100,000 tax for 1972-73. In deciding this issue, however, the court will have to rule on the party's legal status.

The Revenue's case is that the party is in law an "unincorporated association" and therefore liable to corporation tax at 32 per cent. Conservative Central Office has claimed that it is only liable for 30 per cent income tax.

In 1978 the Income Tax Commissioners ruled that the party was an "unincorporated association" made up of members of local constituency associations, and of Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament.

There was a conflict, the commissioners said, between the party members to be found in the rules of the constituency associations, in the rules of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and in the rules which regulate the party meetings and the selection of the leaders.

In 1980 Central Office sued the party, claiming that it was an "unincorporated association" and therefore liable to corporation tax. The party's legal status is now in doubt.

Writ splits leading solicitors

By Our Legal Correspondent

It is a legal battle which has caused the split in the partnership of two leading solicitors, Mr. Peter Carter-Ruck and Mr. Harold Horsfall-Turner, has issued a statement objecting to the writ without consulting him.

Mr. Carter-Ruck, a well-known solicitor in the field of "libel" and "defamation" law, explained in a statement yesterday: "From the end of the year I shall, at my request, be leaving Oswald Hickson, Collier & Co. with a number of my colleagues and staff to practise under the name of Peter Carter-Ruck and Partners."

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Improved offer in engineering pay talks likely

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Engineering employers are likely to hold out the prospect of an improved offer of between 4 and 5 per cent at pay talks affecting almost two million workers today.

Union leaders are expecting a marginal improvement in the Engineering Employers' Federation's present offer of 3.16 per cent increases on national minimum rates after the 3.8 per cent settlement at BL Cars.

The employers may not table a fresh offer at all if the unions are adamant that they will reject anything which falls well short of their claim for rises to match the level of inflation.

An improved offer is likely to be in line with the present level of plant-by-plant settlements in the industry, which sets minimums and in most cases bargains locally on actual earnings. That is running at between 4 and 5 per cent.

An increase of that level would be considerably higher than the margin between the BL and engineering settlements this year and last. BL, which left the federation for bargaining purposes after the national engineering pay dispute in 1979, settled in 1980 with its car workers for 6.8 per cent. The federation settlement on minimum rates was 8.2 per cent.

The federation's talks are the highest in the private sector and a settlement of less than 4 per cent would be a considerable fall to the Government's hopes of its public sector pay targets having some impact in manufacturing industry.

The present offer would raise the weekly skilled minimum rate by £2.50 to £81.50 a week. Earnings on average are said by the employers to be £114 for skilled and £86 for unskilled for a 39-hour week.

Scargill wants more

Left-wing moves to mobilise coalfield pressure for a significant improvement in the miners' 9.13 per cent pay offer gathered momentum yesterday when Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' president, described the offer as "wholly insufficient and divisive".

Mr Scargill, the left's chosen candidate in next month's election for the union's presidency, said in a campaigning speech to miners in Pontypridd, South Wales, that the National Coal Board would save £50m from a recent 10,000 drop in manpower and gain £250m from the most recent price increase. Mr Scargill said the union should say there was no "way we are going to deviate from our conference decisions". The union's annual conference in Jersey, this summer endorsed the miners' 23.7 per cent pay claim.

Mr Scargill said the union needed a new right-wing president like a tree needs Dutch elm disease.

For management and union leaders will hold fresh talks this week in an attempt to avert

Whitehall union chief raises poll doubts

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mrs Kate Losinska, president of the Civil and Public Services Association, alleged yesterday that there had been irregularities in elections for the posts of general secretary and treasurer.

Mrs Losinska, who is likely to convene the union's full executive tomorrow, said last night she was considering asking for a rerun of the ballot after what she said was an abnormally high number of complaints.

In the more important of the two polls Mr Alistair Graham, the union's present deputy general secretary, is standing against Mr John Macreadie, a supporter of the Trotskyite Militant Tendency for the post of general secretary. Mrs Losinska said last night that there were complaints of abuses which would favour the left-wing candidates.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, the retiring general secretary, and Mr Graham, the present deputy general secretary who is being backed by the executive for the general secretaryship, said last night that they were unaware of any detailed complaints of irregularities which would justify a rerun of the election.

Mrs Losinska said last night that there had been cases of both unusually high and unusually low turnouts in the election from meetings of some of the union's 1,000 branches, and these would have to be investigated. She said there had been a wide ranging variety of complaints about the conduct of the ballot.

She said she had been told that in the Whitehall branch of Defence branch only six of 3,500 members appeared to have voted. At one West London branch where there had been more votes than the number of members entitled to vote the ballot had been abandoned.

Mr Graham said last night: "I have not had electoral malpractices brought to my attention and I am not making any formal complaints at this stage."

Mr Thomas has written to Mr Macreadie asking for an explanation of the circumstances under which literature supporting his election campaign was sent out by the Civil Aviation Authority group, of which Mr Macreadie is an officer. Mr Macreadie said last night that the 14-man group executive had decided on its own accord to support him as candidate and had made a collection of about £70 to finance the distribution.

Mr Macreadie said that the union's right wing had made the accusation in a last minute attempt to influence the third and final week of polling which ends this Friday.

The TUC will tell the Megaw inquiry on Civil Service pay today that the Government should not automatically interfere with any new system.

The inquiry was set up under the chairmanship of Sir John Megaw following the five-month strikes in the service over pay earlier this year.



A wine that continues to amuse

Four members of The Parachute Regiment's Red Devils freefall team keeping the chill out with a glass of Beaujolais Nouveau yesterday after landing in a lake bearing bottles of the wine.

Their arrival near the Freshman Pond Hotel at Churt, near Farnham, Surrey, was preceded several hours earlier, at just after midnight, by another group of Red Devils who plummeted to the Queen's Hotel at Farnborough, Hampshire.

By such events, Beaujolais Nouveau continued to amuse by its presumption (Robin Young writes). It is many years since Young, the noted gastronome, and certain sommeliers in France, exposed the truth that the whole Beaujolais race is founded in fiction.

We did it by producing several bottles of the supposedly unobtainable wine in

London three days before its official release to Britain. Those who raced according to the rules—leaving Belleville in the Beaujolais at midnight with the wine in an assortment of 42 high-powered vehicles, veteran cars and London taxis—straggled into London during the morning to find that they had been well and truly beaten by those who jumped the gun.

Several had to suffer the chagrin of speeding to their destination past signs saying "Beaujolais Nouveau on sale now".

The 1981 vintage was hailed as superb in Beaujolais, but the consensus yesterday after the excitement had ended was that however enjoyable the racing, flying and skydiving, the wine itself was a disappointment: acidic and lacking in fruit.

National Trust appeals to businessmen for cash

By Tony Samstag

The National Trust has asked businessmen to supplement the "magnificent" support from its membership and the public, which it says is no longer sufficient to resist the inroads of inflation.

Mr Angus Stirling, deputy director general, told The Times yesterday: "The approach we intend to make to the business community is very important." That approach was signalled by Lord Gibson, the chairman, during the Trust's annual meeting in Bourne-mouth at the weekend.

Among the projects that might benefit from an increase in revenue are the purchase of Land's End and acceptance of the largest bequest offered to the trust, namely 15,000 acres in Dorset comprising Corfe Castle, part of Sturminster Bay and the ancient monument of Badbury Rings.

Land's End is on the market at £1.75m; the trust hopes to announce its decision on

IN BRIEF

16 in peril on stricken trawler

Winds gusting to more than 100 mph last night battered the French trawler *Ludovic-Jego*, which was being towed to Stornoway, in the Hebrides, after sending out a distress signal when she was in the Atlantic, 140 miles west of Lewis.

The trawler, which has a crew of 16, was being towed by another French trawler.

Print dispute peace

An interim settlement has been agreed in a dispute involving 200 members of the National Graphical Association, which has stopped production at the East Midlands Allied Press group headquarters in Peterborough, for two weeks.

Christmas gift thefts

Parents are encouraging children to steal their own Christmas presents from stores because they know that if the children are caught, penalties will be less severe or charges will not be brought, Devon and Cornwall police say.

FEARS OVER POLICE RACE ATTITUDES

The police are being urged to look into the question of setting up special and racist squads to investigate urgently racial attacks against blacks and Asians.

The call comes from the Commission for Racial Equality which says that the police should recognize racial harassment as a serious phenomenon requiring concerted action.

"They should record all incidents and be in a position to take action to prevent such harassment," the commission says.

The statement, which is to appear in this month's issue of *Joint Council Against Racism News*, the publication of the all-party committee against racism, says the commission is very concerned about the level of racial harassment.

SILENCE OVER SMOKING CLAIM

Mr Denis Thatcher, the Prime Minister's husband, was staying quiet yesterday about a report that he sought to lessen the Government's campaign against smoking.

The report in *The Observer*, alleged that Mr Thatcher approached Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of Health, and said that point would be badly affected if its sponsorship were threatened.

In September, Sir George Young, minister in charge of negotiations with the tobacco companies, was moved from the Department of Health.

He is a vigorous opponent of smoking.

ROYAL COUPLE IN SECLUSION

Fifteen hundred people were disappointed when they went to Sandringham church in Norfolk yesterday in the hope of seeing the Prince and Princess of Wales. Instead of attending service, the couple spent the day in the Queen's secluded 10-bedroom Woodfarm House at Wolferton, three miles from Sandringham.

On Saturday night, they celebrated the Prince of Wales's 33rd birthday with a dinner

Overseas selling prices

Austria 6.25, Canada 6.00, Denmark 6.25, France 6.25, Germany 6.25, Greece 6.25, Ireland 6.25, Italy 6.25, Japan 6.25, Korea 6.25, Malaysia 6.25, Mexico 6.25, Netherlands 6.25, New Zealand 6.25, Norway 6.25, Portugal 6.25, Singapore 6.25, Spain 6.25, Sweden 6.25, Switzerland 6.25, Taiwan 6.25, Thailand 6.25, United Kingdom 6.25, USA 6.25, West Germany 6.25, Yugoslavia 6.25.

CND fights off threat by extreme left wing

By Clifford Longley

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament emerged from its annual conference in London yesterday well armed against the slings and arrows of its enemies, who have accused it of being the puppet of left-wing manipulators.

A leading Communist was roundly defeated for the post of chairman; the newly elected national council will have a wider political spread; and resolutions designed to move the CND towards the extreme left were rejected.

The allegation that CND takes money of Soviet origin was not only rebutted, but clearly refuted by speaker after speaker, and "Russian roubles" was a catchword in joke of the conference.

Monsieur Bruce Kent, the general secretary, said: "Dr Lums of Nato has lied in his claim that western peace movements have received massive funding from the Soviet Union; but mud sticks. In various forms all round the country it is being falsely claimed that CND is in receipt of such findings."

The conference decided not to revive the Aldermaston marches, but to concentrate on a day of action next June and a policy statement on "non-violent direct action", drafted by the national council, was agreed without dissent.

The example in everyone's mind was the peace camp at Greenham Common, near Newbury, where campers are obstructing plans to develop the site as a base for American cruise missiles. The campers received much moral support and the proceeds of two collections.

The debate did, however, tend to be dominated by the more extreme-minded activists, with the Socialist Workers' Party and the Militant Tendency in evidence, but the results of voting belied such single-mindedness.

Resolutions demanding that CND should adopt John Nottingham's "main official slogan" and that it should make the union and labour movements priority targets for campaigning, were rejected.

A more moderate statement of ambition towards the latter was adopted, after amendments had broadened and softened it; and

The book explains that when a woman's vaginal mucus is sticky and produces a sensation of dryness, it acts as an impenetrable barrier to sperm cells. At such times a woman is infertile.

When the mucus is slippery and wet, however, usually for about three to six days in a cycle, microscopic motion reveals hundreds of tiny channels which aid the passage of the sperm through the vagina and the cervix to the fallopian tubes, where fertilisation occurs.

The book, which gives instructions about how to record the cycle and includes eight pages of colour charts and photographs, could also be useful to women trying to become pregnant, because it explains the signs of the most fertile period.

The Billings Method, controlling fertility without drugs or devices, by Dr Evelyn Billings and Ann Westmore (Allen Lane, £5.95, ISBN 0 7135 1454 8).

Science report

Tribal birth control needs no drugs

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A rediscovered method of birth control, which involves no drugs or devices, is being promoted in a book published today.

The method, in which women observe the state of their vaginal mucus to discover their fertile period, has been studied and developed by an Australian couple, Evelyn and John Billings, who are both doctors.

It has been practised by tribal groups in Australia and Africa for thousands of years but the Billings think it could appeal to many women in the developed world, who for religious, medical or other reasons, do not want to use the contraceptive pill or other methods.

They claim it is more effective than the traditional rhythm method, used by many Roman Catholics, which involves keeping a temperature chart and judging when they have ovulated by a rise in temperature.

In studies of 875 women using the method in New Zealand, the Irish Republic, India, the Philippines and El Salvador, the pregnancy rate was about 20 per cent, but Dr Evelyn Billings claims in the book that the method had intercourse during the fertile period. Another 5 per cent were incorrectly taught, she says.

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EEC 'SPY' CAN STAY IN BRITAIN

By Robin Young

Mr Somerville Adams, the former honorary British consul imprisoned, after exposing illegal price fixing by his employers, the Swiss drug firm Hoffmann-La Roche, has been granted the right of permanent residence in Britain.

Mr Adams is a Maltese, although he held a British passport until Malta became independent. He had been honorary British consul in Colombia. As a senior executive of the drug company he supplied information which led to Hoffmann-La Roche being convicted of breaking the EEC's competition laws by price fixing in the vitamins market.

He was charged with economic espionage and violating Swiss industrial secrecy. He spent three months in prison in 1974 before being given a one-year suspended jail sentence.

His wife committed suicide while he was in prison.

CORRECTION

The membership of Consumers' Association is 515,000, not 515, as it appeared in *The Times* of November 5.

The original image processor.



Some improvements.

Image processing has come a long way. With the help of a computer, it is now possible to clarify, enlarge, reduce or amend any picture that has been generated electronically: by TV camera, satellite sensor, industrial scanner, x-ray or electron microscope.

In addition to mining, petrochemicals, forestry and agriculture, manufacturing industry too exploits image processing. Scanning devices are increasingly used to monitor mass-produced articles at high speed and with complete accuracy. They can recognise bruised fruit or spot blemishes in materials, for example.

But now - working closely with Cambridge University - Cadcentre has developed an even more advanced image processing system called GEMS.

GEMS is a very high speed and powerful hardware system with TV input which will arithmetically correct picture distortion and interference at TV speed.

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Lords ruling will clarify the law on contempt

By Frances Gibb

A test case opens in the House of Lords today over whether the Contempt of Court Act should prevent the disclosure of documents in legal proceedings although they have already been read out in open court.

The case, which will be watched closely by the press and legal profession, has been brought by Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL), who is challenging a Court of Appeal ruling earlier this year that she committed a gross contempt of court in showing to a journalist Home Office documents which had been read out in court.

The action for contempt, brought by the Home Office, stemmed from another action brought by a prisoner against the Home Office over his solitary confinement in the controversial and now disbanded control unit at Wakefield Prison.

Miss Harman, acting as the prisoner's solicitor, had successfully obtained about 800 confidential Home Office documents central to the case through the legal process of discovery. The Home Office resisted the release of the documents but the High Court found their release was in the public interest.

It was some of those documents which Miss Harman showed to a journalist after the case had concluded

but while judgement was pending. They formed the basis of an article in *The Guardian*.

The Court of Appeal, presided over by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, ruled that an undertaking, given by a solicitor, that documents obtained by discovery would not be used for any purpose other than that action, did not vanish when the documents were read out in open court.

Attempts to change the law on this point were unsuccessfully made during the passage of the Contempt of Court Bill through Parliament. But the Law Commission's report on breach of confidence published last month made clear its view that whether or not Miss Harman was in contempt in this case, the obligation of confidence did not apply to information which was in the public domain.

The Commission's report said: "We do not think that civil liability for breach of confidence should persist after the information to which the relevant obligation of confidence relates has been published in open court."

The House of Lords will clarify the law, if at some cost up the NCCL which is backing Miss Harman. The council has raised about £8,000 to fight the case and will need more.

The original action by the prisoner, Mr Michael Williams, comes before the Court of Appeal next week.

Students seek £70-a-week grant

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Student leaders are to meet Mr William Waldegrave, Under-Secretary of State responsible for higher education, today to press for a 17.4 per cent increase in the student grant. That would bring the maximum grant to more than £2,000 a year or about £70 tax-free a week, during the academic year.

Mr David Aaronovitch, president of the National Union of Students, said that it would also be seeking clarification of reports that students were to bear the brunt of further proposed Government cutbacks in education spending.

"We are incredibly worried about recent press reports which tell of abolishing the £410 minimum award paid to all students regardless of their parents' income, of drastically increasing the parental contributions, and of limiting the increase in the student grant to 4 per cent or less," he said.

"The Government seems poised to inflict great hardship on students and their parents. The grant's real value is in danger of falling so steeply that only the wealthy will be able to go to college. Most students have already been forced to take out bank overdrafts; many are now living in real poverty."

In claiming a 17.4 per cent increase in grant, students were simply asking the Government to give them back the real income they had in 1978/79 when the Conservatives came to power. Since then, inflation had outstripped the rise in grant by 20 per cent.

Furthermore, many universities and colleges were ask-

My students live well on...



Poor diet: NUS view of Sir Keith Joseph

ing students to pay for services which had traditionally been provided free, such as field trips, health care registration, sporting facilities and even examinations. The rise in the cost of residence hall fees had been particularly crippling; they had gone up on average by between 15 and 25 per cent last year, while the student grant rose by only 7 per cent. Asked if students would like the Government to intro-

duce low-interest loans to supplement their grants and ease the burden of bank overdrafts, Mr Aaronovitch said that the National Union of Students was implacably opposed to any loan scheme.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, confirmed in evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Education last week that he was looking closely at the possibility of a loan scheme.

Over 14pc of British households 'in poverty'

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

At least one household in seven in Britain lives in poverty, despite 30 years of anti-poverty programmes, according to an independent study prepared for the European Commission and published today by the Policy Studies Institute.

The proportion of people living in poverty has not changed since the start of the welfare state, the study says. But present economic policies may worsen the position by both contributing to mass unemployment and by abandoning anti-poverty policy as a priority.

The study, one of nine on member states commissioned as part of the European anti-poverty programme, says that at least six million people in the United Kingdom are poor. The worst conditions are found in Northern Ireland, where poverty is 50 per cent higher than in the rest of the United Kingdom, unemployment and low wages are exceptionally high.

Poverty remains largely a problem of old age, but policies developed during the last 30 years have removed the elderly from destitution and offer the hope of real improvement.

Poverty and the Development of Anti-Poverty Policy in the United Kingdom, Richard Berthoud and Joan C. Brown, (Helmman Educational Books, £13.50 hardback, £6.50 paperback).

Prisons: Top security Maze-style reforms sought in England

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prisoners' strikes, followed by a petition from 156 Parkhurst inmates, indicate growing tension in top security prisons.

The prisoners protest that they are being treated unfairly in comparison to those in jails in Northern Ireland, for which Mr James Prior, Secretary of State, has announced further reforms.

The discontent is heightened by the apparent decision by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to ditch the idea of automatic early release for prisoners serving shorter sentences.

Those in top security prisons are more likely to be serving long sentences, but the sense of injustice remains. The Parkhurst petition, sent to the National Prisoners' Movement (Prop), says: "We, the inmates of HMP Parkhurst, demand that we be given equal status with other prisoners in the United Kingdom (ie. Northern Ireland). We demand the following: 30 day remission, 100% clothing, weekly visits and two letters a week."

The petition says that on October 25, Parkhurst inmates held a token 24-hour strike in support of those demands. On October 29, and again on October 28, Mr Keith Gibson, the regional director of prisons, visited the prison to discuss the demands.

The Prison Department continued on Friday that 149 prisoners at Parkhurst refused to work for one day in a passive demonstration on October 26. Prisoners at Hull, another top security prison, also went on token strike. But the department denied that Mr Gibson went specially to the prison to discuss the matter.

The message from Hull prisoners, passed on by Prop,

was: "Northern Ireland has had half remission for eight years. Hope it has hung over us since then and we are organizing a 24 hour strike to let Mr Whitelaw know we are thinking of him as he considers the fundamental changes which he admits are necessary."

Prop claimed that discounting prisoners on segregation, in the prison hospital or on special wings, the Parkhurst petition signified almost total support for demands. Its population is about 220. Mr Geoff Coggon, the movement's secretary, said: "The Home Office will accept that half remission is available in Ireland because there is no parole system there."

"But parole and remission are not comparable. The first is a highly selective and secret process which passes by many of the prisoners in the dispersal prisons, whereas remission is automatic and subject only to good behaviour."

In June, 25 inmates, Louisa, a top security prison near Worcester, smuggled a petition to the prisoners' movement with similar demands. But the petition also protested about the quality of medical care and said men began refusing to go to workshops because of concern about the deaths of two prisoners, one by suicide and the other of a heart attack.

The protest began with a letter smuggled to *The Times* in May by a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubs, who said: "I should like to know why 'conforming' prisoners in England are entitled to one-third remission, even though they are better behaved and in most cases have been convicted of less serious offences."

Prisons: Sanitation

'Degrading' buckets still used in modernized cells

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Prison Department is perpetuating a big cause of grievance in prisons, the practice of "slopping out" in the form of releasing prisoners into cells at Wormwood Scrubs, London.

Slopping out is the euphemism for prisoners emptying the contents of their used in cells when access to lavatories is not available. The practice is condemned as degrading throughout the prison service.

The Home Affairs Committee of the Commons recommended the provision of integral sanitation in the redevelopment of existing local prisons.

But in a letter to Mr Clive Soley, Labour MP for Hamersmith North and a former probation officer, Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State, says that the start of work on the cells in a A.I. would have to be delayed for two years because of operational difficulties were integral sanitation to be provided.

Mr J. J. Jones, chairman of the board of visitors at Wormwood Scrubs, told *The Times* last night: "To modernize a wing and just continue the slopping out is appalling. Mr Gordon Fowler, the deputy director general of the prison service, is clearly equally appalled and tried to do battle with the prison board. The board met him over the issue."

Lord Belstead says in his letter that there is no delay to the start of work on a prison at Wormwood Scrubs. He hopes it will be possible to build integral sanitation into the modernization and redevelopment of three other halls at Wormwood Scrubs.

At the end of the 10-year programme, A hall would be brought up to the standards then achieved in the rest of the prison.

Mr Soley said he intended to raise the issue in an adjournment debate on Friday.

WRIT HALTS NEW BLUNT CASE STORY

By a Staff Reporter

A High Court judge issued an injunction on Saturday to prevent *The Sunday Times* publishing further allegations on the spy circle surrounding Professor Anthony Blunt, the former art adviser to the Queen who was revealed as having been a Soviet agent within MI5 during the Second World War.

The injunction was issued by Mr Justice Jupp at his home in Hertfordshire hours before *The Sunday Times* was due to go to print. It runs until Thursday when the matter is expected to be heard in chambers.

According to *The Sunday Times* yesterday the allegations concern men identified by British intelligence agents as communist activists who lived in the United States. They are said to have had ties with the United Nations and the White House. The injunction was given after a man arrived in London at the weekend and discussed the allegations with lawyers.

Elm Fund appeal rejected

By Hugh Clayton

The Government has rejected an appeal for funds to prevent disease from destroying Britain's surviving elms. The Tree Council said last month that a national campaign was needed to prevent Dutch Elm disease from spreading as much in the North as has in the South.

Most of the 10 million elms that survived from the pre-1970 population of 25 million are in northern England and Scotland. The council, a charity financed by 23 rural organizations, called for funds to finance the controlled felling and removal of diseased trees.

The Department of the Environment, a consultative member of the council, has decided not to support the scheme because the Countryside Commission, a grant-aided agency, feels that a worthwhile operation would cost too much. "There just is not enough money around to enable us to do the job properly," the commission said.

'New Scientist' celebrates 25 years of scoops

By Tony Santag

The *New Scientist* is 25 years old on Thursday. Its anniversary issue will celebrate "a quarter of a century of science and technology" with articles by Sir Fred Hoyle, Max Perutz and Sir Bernard Lovell. There will be a sale of original artwork from past covers at a London gallery, and a reception at the Royal Institution.

With a circulation approaching 85,000, not far off last year's peak, the magazine is obviously something of a success story. But the affection it inspires in its readers goes far beyond the circulation figures.

Its brief has always been a curious mixture of popularization and what its present editor, Mr Michael Konward,

describes as technical respectability. In recent years the balance has shifted towards the latter.

At its best, *New Scientist* has generated substantial news stories. Exclusives of which the staff are most proud include a feature on boardroom electronic warfare in 1975 when several of them were in the office of the Commons with a radio transmitter so powerful that a staff member standing on Westminster Bridge could listen to his conversations, and an extensive investigation of Uri Geller's claims to psychic powers that concluded he was simply a good magician. This year the magazine has disclosed a crucial design fault in British Rail's advanced passenger train.

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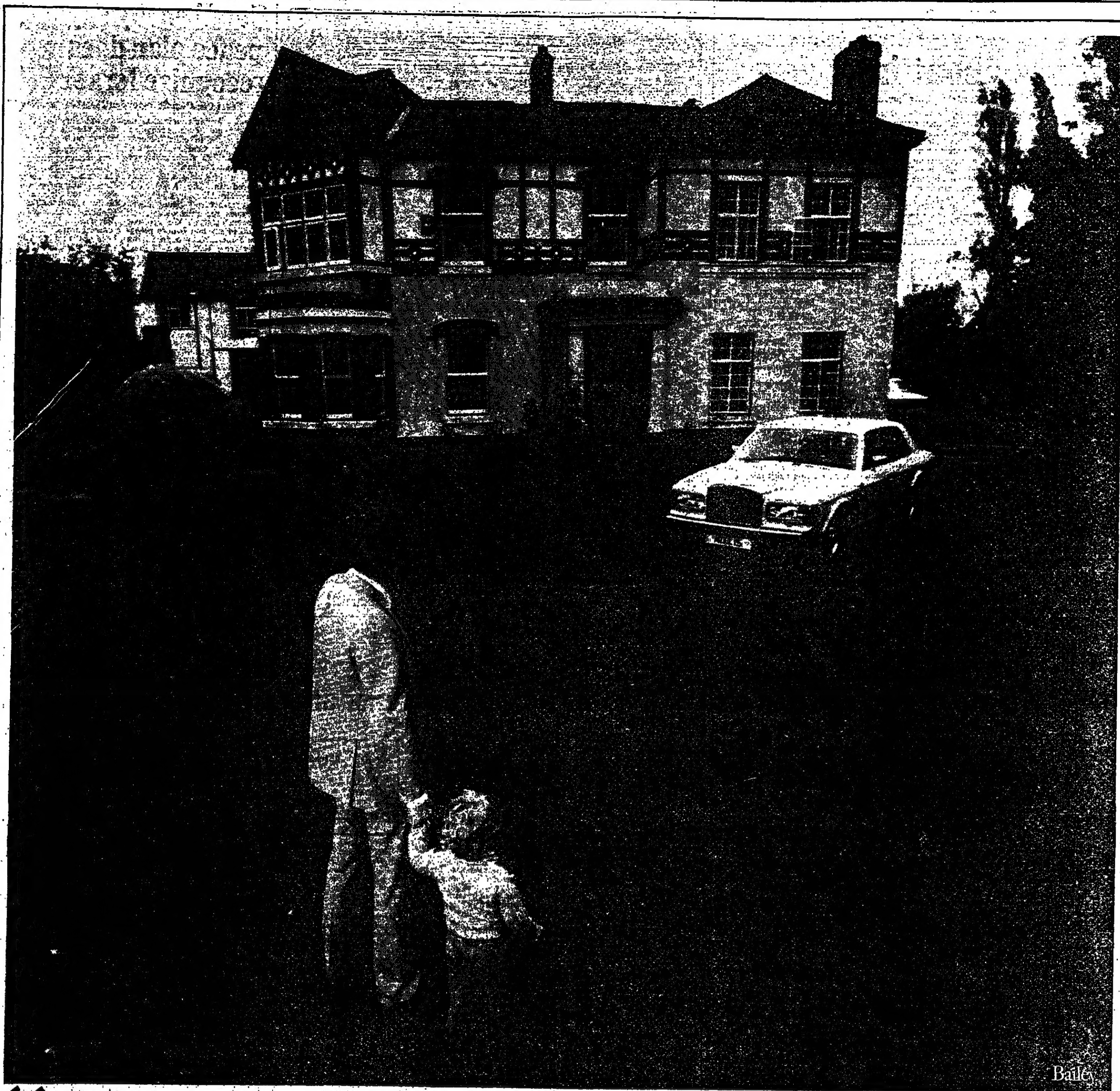
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1962	Consultancy contract for setting up new Jordanian Airport. Second Gulf telephone company incorporated in U.A.E.
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1975	First comprehensive airport security system in Britain, at London Heathrow.
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Albany Life

Rome-Bonn plan highlights EEC divisions

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 15

The European Commission has spent the weekend locked in private session at Villers le Temple, south of Brussels, reviewing progress in their plan to reshape the European Community. It cannot have been a meeting where there was much cause for satisfaction.

After more than two months of intensive work, with Britain, the most interested partner, fortuitously in the driving seat as President of the Council, not one decision has been taken and wide differences separate the Community on essential points.

This may be no more than traditional European brinkmanship, but there are many pointers that several nations are unaware that any brink exists, while others are refusing to see it.

When Lord Carrington opens the foreign ministers' meeting in the morning, his main task will be to try to instil a sense of urgency into the discussions if there is to be any hope of progress towards the summit in London at the end of the month.

Next year, Belgium, with all its domestic problems, takes over as President of the Council and is followed by Denmark, which of all the Community countries is least inclined to want any change. Failure to make progress now, could mean that the Commission's mandate to bring about change, launched with such high hopes in the summer, will lose way, and come to a standstill.

This danger has prompted Italy and West Germany in an unlikely combination to produce a "European Act" aimed at giving new meaning to the old idea of European union. The document, to be given to the foreign ministers at their meeting, is a carrot being offered to the stubborn mule of the council, which is refusing change.

It conjures the idea of a Europe able "through a common foreign policy, to assume joint positions and take joint action in world affairs so that Europe will be increasingly able to assume the international role devolving upon it by virtue of its economic and political importance."

The Act accordingly suggests wider powers of political cooperation for the European Council, and a much larger role in this area for the European Parliament. The Commission itself is also to be involved in this area.

In dealing with Community problems the European Court would be given powers as an arbitrator but the document shies away from the idea that council decisions should be taken by a majority vote.

It also admits that the primary goal of the Act is strengthening the community, and that "the solution of the problems currently being dealt with is essential of the solidarity of the Community is to be strengthened".

Given this essential factor, the Act can not be expected to achieve much headway while the battle over the mandate for change is fought. If the

Act is the carrot, and some states do not see it as very appetizing, it is up to Lord Carrington to wield the big stick in an attempt to move things along.

The council secretariat's review of progress on the three "chapters" of the mandate for change make gloomy reading. "Although the need for a relaunching of the Community is generally recognized, the different situations and interests of member-states have led delegations to divergent views on priorities and means," is the secretariat's polite way of saying things are in an unwholly mess.

The chapter dealing with the development of policies other than agriculture shows the most sign of there being a meeting of minds. Unemployment has been the catalyst for change, and it is here that the most detailed work has been possible.

The underlying problem is that not a great deal can be done, certainly in the Commission's view, unless the community has a budget higher than that possible under the present ceiling of a 1 per cent Value Added Tax rate.

To prove it is competent to run a larger budget, the Commission has in its second chapter sought to put the common agricultural policy in order and to reduce its share of the budget to under 60 per cent of the total. But the secretariat reports, "divergence exists both on the objectives of the adjustment, and the modalities to be used".

All these problems pale into insignificance alongside the third chapter covering what should be done about the European budget. The essential problem remains that of Britain's contribution.

The familiar British argument is that it is unreasonable and unfair to ask one of the poorer countries of the Community to pay almost the highest contribution, but it is an argument that is beginning to wear thin.

Embarrassingly for the British argument, their net payments over the past year have shrunk to a tiny £52m compared with the £445m originally estimated.

The result is that West Germany, now beset by domestic problems, is refusing to shoulder the burden of paying for the Community on its own any longer. The argument is understood, but not appreciated by members who still believe that West Germany is rich enough to pay.

As a result, the budget chapter is still no better than a series of four conflicting options. Britain is isolated again with widespread support for the French view that no permanent mechanism can allow one country always to have subsidised membership fees.

No progress is being predicted at the foreign ministers' meeting. The suspicion is growing that Britain is preparing to fight the whole again. This time, however, the battle positions are weaker and the opposition can be expected to be even stronger.

Protesters blockade Frankfurt airport

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Nov 15

Hundreds of demonstrators today blockaded Frankfurt airport with burning barricades and sit-ins on the approach roads in an attempt to stop the building of the controversial third runway.

Traffic on the busy autobahn networks around the huge airport was thrown into chaos as protesters dragged tree trunks and branches across the tarmac and set them alight. They blocked other roads with cars or their own bodies and police who tried to intervene were pelted with sticks.

Police used water cannon to disperse the demonstrators at one entrance. More cannon were used to scatter another 1,000 who threw petrol bombs, sticks and stones at police on the building site of the runway.

The demonstrators were trying to fulfil a threat to paralyse the airport after the Hesse Land Government ignored their demand to halt work on the runway pending a court decision on the validity of their petition for a referendum.

The authorities maintain that the petition, which has collected 174,000 signatures — more than enough for a referendum — does not meet the requirements laid down in the Land constitution. Patient dies: A 74-year-old woman who had suffered a heart attack died after the ambulance taking her to hospital was caught in a traffic jam at Frankfurt.



Fowl play: President Reagan sets out on a wild turkey hunt on a Texas ranch during a weekend respite from his growing problems. Mr James Baker, his chief of staff, drives the camouflaged party which includes another aide and a secret serviceman wearing the inevitable dark glasses. The White House said that on the only occasion Mr Reagan had a turkey in his sights he had refused to shoot.

Hopes of progress on Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 15

The United States hopes to receive a formal response before the end of this month from African countries and parties involved in the negotiations over Namibian independence to the proposed constitutional principles drawn up by the five-nation Western "contact group."

The principles, which call for a one-man one-vote election, a multi-party system, separation of powers and a bill of rights, were discussed during a recent visit to Africa by a delegation led by Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told the House foreign affairs committee last week: "At long last we see the prospect of real progress. The contact group's immediate objective is to ensure that a start is made on United Nations Resolution 435."

Reagan rejoinder no help

Nato let down by US nuclear dithering

From Frederick Bonhart, Brussels, Nov 15

Bitter disappointment has been expressed at NATO over the lack of coherence in the American administration's different statements on defence strategy.

Contradictory declarations by the Secretaries of State and Defence respectively about Nato plans for a demonstrative use of a nuclear weapon were not set at risk by President Reagan's vague rejoinder.

"We had hoped to have seen the end of the inconsistencies of the Carter Administration," one senior diplomat remarked, "but they are now resurfacing, sowing doubt and confusion. We regret that the internal difficulties of the Administration should surface in this way at a time when NATO is trying to counter the growing protest movement with a consistent and coherent information policy."

Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary General, pointed out recently that the governments of the member countries are devoted to the cause of peace. Yet they are being opposed by demonstrations in the name of peace. It is therefore now considered essential here to present the true facts clearly.

European diplomats are worried by the present irrational fear of war in West Germany, which they call an unjustified neurosis. They say that the unilateralists and other protesters miss the point of the essentially defensive nature of the alliance.

All the power at its disposal is intended to protect it from aggression: this is the meaning of deterrence. The idea of a demonstrative use of a nuclear weapon to show Nato's resolve in case of an attack by the Warsaw Pact powers is therefore certainly not excluded. The problem is not one of plans, it is one of communication.

Nothing has changed in the Nato doctrine of flexible response, the whole purpose of which is to sow doubt in the mind of the potential aggressor about the type of response which the alliance would give in a crisis. Diplomats cannot simply affirm that a nuclear warning shot is part of the plan; nevertheless it is clear that such a possibility must not only have been planned for, but must also be considered by the Soviet Union to a possible Nato option.

It is impossible, however, for Nato to give definite answers to the subject without giving away the whole of its strategic game: it would remove the element of uncertainty from the opponent's mind and enable him to calculate the risks of an attack in Europe — the very thing which the strategy of flexible response is designed to prevent.

Finally, diplomats here are very much aware of the need to give a clear message when Nato defence and foreign ministers meet in Brussels in early December.

BRANIFF ANNOUNCE NEW LOW FARES TO TEXAS AND THE AMERICAN SOUTH WEST.

French left-wing alliance shows first cracks

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 16

The budget discussion and especially the watering down of the wealth tax and the decision to raise contributions to meet the huge social security deficit have caused the first cracks in the facade of solidarity between French Communists and Socialists achieved last June in the flush of victory at the polls.

Small taxes for big fortunes" was the significant comment of the Communist organ *L'Humanité* after the vote on new taxes, which led Communist deputies to protest against the increases in tobacco, spirits, petrol and other consumer items. "The wage earners cough up and inflation takes a knock," it proclaimed again last week.

These cracks coincide with virulent attacks by M Andre Besson, the Secretary-General of the moderate trade union organization Force Ouvriere on the infiltration by the Communists of those sectors of the administration for which their four ministers are responsible: transport, health, the civil service department and professional training. His organization in a few weeks time will produce a document giving details of this Communist infiltration.

His broadside coincided with the appointment as General Director of Health in the Health Ministry of a prominent member of the Communist central committee, Dr Jacques Rouss. It followed, by a few weeks, the appointment of another Communist as head of Paris transport.

Meanwhile, the Communist ministers continue to behave as model pupils of the government class and to be irreproachable — in public at least — on the point of joint Government responsibility. They keep on proclaiming that they are in the Government to stay.

But the Socialist Party is aware that its allies are playing a double game. This consists of sharing the credit for far-reaching and on the whole popular moves like nationalization and decentralization, workers' rights and increases in low wages and social benefits; and keeping their distance from unpopular ones, like tax or social security measures.

For the time being, the Socialists choose to play down these differences, on the grounds that they do not impinge on Government solidarity. M Louis Mermaz, the President of the National Assembly, stated categorically that Communist criticism of government decisions did not imply a "breakdown of the Union of the Left."

It is too soon therefore, as some Opposition newspapers are inclined to do already, to talk of a rift in the left. The Communist Party knows it and cannot afford to indulge in anything more than pin-pricks so long as the President and Prime Minister continue to enjoy exceptionally high popularity ratings, if somewhat reduced in the latest polls, even among the Communists' own supporters.

Africa has a new state

Abidjan, Nov 15. — President Sir Dawda Jawara of Gambia formally placed this tiny country under Senegal's umbrella last night, less than four months after Senegalese troops helped him to foil a coup attempt.

An official announcement by State House in Banjul said Senegal and Gambia had decided to form a confeder-

ation. The newly-formed state of Senegambia will be headed by President Sir Dawda Jawara, according to observers, will be the senior partner.

The population of Gambia is 570,000, one tenth that of Senegal. Gambia has a 750-man police force and a 350-strong field force. Senegal has 5,500 troops, Reuter.

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Nuclear weapons in Europe: the realities behind the talking

In two weeks US and Soviet officials begin their first full post-war talks on the future of nuclear weapons in Europe. Against a background of intensifying anti-nuclear protest, particularly in West Germany, the United States is putting the finishing touches to a dramatic offer to withdraw plans to deploy new Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe — if the Soviets will make the equivalent response. John Barry reveals the details of the so-called "zero option" and examines its implications.

Zero gambit: the risk for the West

When Paul Nitze sits down opposite the Soviet team in Geneva at the end of this month to begin the long-awaited talks to limit nuclear weapons in Europe, he will have in his folder the most sweeping possible Western proposal. As head of the American delegation, Nitze will have the authority, when he judges the moment right, to propose the "zero option". If the Russians will dismantle all relevant missiles on their side, Nato will offer to abandon its own plans to deploy Pershing Two and Tomahawk cruise missiles. "Soviet propaganda has played on the peace movement throughout this affair," one of those privy to the plan explained. "Now the United States is going to say: 'OK, deliver'."

Details of the Western proposal have still to get final clearance within the Alliance. But the shape of the package is firm and is given below. Those responsible for the proposal, a small band who have weathered two years of uproar in Europe over Nato's 1979 decision to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles — exude a pardonable smugness, akin to that of a father who sees some particularly ill-favoured offspring finally make it to the altar. The plan is, after all, bold. It is everything the peace groups have been calling for. It will surely capture the imagination of the young. It puts the ball firmly into the Soviet court.

A more sober assessment would caution that, while the "zero option" is probably politically unavoidable, the West's real problems may be only beginning. As one British analyst put it: "What would we do if Brezhnev said yes?"

The draft negotiating brief was agreed at a discreet meeting of the "Special Consultative Group" (SCG) in Nato headquarters in Brussels at the end of last month. The group, set up in 1978 to oversee the arms control aspects of Nato's nuclear plans, is chaired by the United States Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger. His presence in Europe for the meeting was disguised with talk of attending a "private seminar" and the razzamatazz surrounding the meeting of Nato defence ministers at Gleneagles in Scotland served also to distract attention from the more critical gathering in Brussels.

Even after Brussels, however, differences remain on details of the package. To resolve these, the SCG is to meet again only a few days before the negotiations open. Meanwhile, in Washington, the United States Administration has itself finally to approve the package. This will be done at a meeting within the National Security Council over the next week or so. "Slightly to our own surprise," one of the American team said, "we seem to be on track."

But where does the track lead? It is arguable that in putting forward the "zero option" Nato is storing up for itself two sets of problems, one political and the other doctrinal.

The political problem lies in the exaggerated European hopes for the negotiations, especially their timetable. More than a year ago, West German officials were saying privately in Washington that their government needed results from the talks within a year of their starting — and the pressures on Chancellor Schmidt have increased since then.

An indication of those pressures came at that Gleneagles meeting of ministers in Nato's Nuclear Planning Group. The negotiating package was not on the group's agenda: indeed preparation of the package, nothing to do with the group. But the Germans and Belgians insisted on raising the "zero option" and a rambling discussion ensued. Several other delegates were linked by this, assuming that the Germans were merely preparing the ground for some public self-congratulation when the package is unwrapped.

The play is understandable, though, because expectations of results inside a year look wholly unrealistic. Even with goodwill on both sides, the issues are so complex that talks could take years.

In fact, there is no reason to suppose goodwill. Beneath the rhetoric, there is little evidence that the Russians have ever taken seriously the idea of theatre nuclear limitations. They now appear content with the new missiles they have. First indications are that the Soviet negotiating stance at Geneva will be that a nuclear balance exists in Europe and should be frozen at present levels — with their SS-20 in place but without Nato's Pershing Two and Tomahawk.

Of course, Pershing and Tomahawk worry Moscow, and the Russians may eventually be prepared to pay a price to buy them off. But they will scarcely contemplate paying that until they are certain they cannot block the deployment.



Our map which is based upon unclassified information from the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Ministry of Defence and other sources, shows the approximate location of weapon systems which would or could be used to carry nuclear warheads if peace broke down in Europe.

They range from the obsolescent Vulcan bomber, shortly to be phased out of service with the RAF, to modern machines like the Soviet supersonic Backfire which came into

service in 1974 — to the consternation of the Western alliance.

Most of the aircraft might be described as "nuclear capable" systems which could carry nuclear free-fall bombs, but would also play a prominent part as conventional weapons.

Artillery similarly includes short-range shells fired by self-propelled guns and the SS-20, the mobile, land-based Soviet missile whose three independent warheads could threaten Western Europe from firing positions in the West or East of the Urals. Some of the equipment cannot be easily

placed in the complicated hierarchy of nuclear weapons. Submarine missiles on both sides are more properly identified as strategic systems and the Poseidons, while operating out of the European theatre are officially counted in the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaties (Salt). The Americans also tried unsuccessfully to have Backfire counted as a strategic weapon because it could reach the United States if refuelled in mid-flight.

The French systems are particularly difficult to place because France has

withdrawn her military commitment to Nato, although successive presidents have said that France would fight alongside the Western allies if war broke out.

The shorter-range weapons like the field artillery and smaller missiles are sometimes described as tactical or battlefield weapons, the others as theatre systems — either medium-range or long-range. It is the long-range systems on which attention will be focused during the Geneva talks.

Henry Stanhope

What 'zero' means

The straight trade: Pershings for SS missiles

"Zero" on Nato's side means no Pershing Two, no long-range cruise missiles and, almost certainly, no Pershing One. On the Soviet side, "zero" means no SS-20, no SS-12, no SS-22, no SS-23, no SS-24, no SS-25, no SS-26, no SS-27, no SS-28, no SS-29, no SS-30, no SS-31, no SS-32, no SS-33, no SS-34, no SS-35, no SS-36, no SS-37, no SS-38, no SS-39, no SS-40, no SS-41, no SS-42, no SS-43, no SS-44, no SS-45, no SS-46, no SS-47, no SS-48, no SS-49, no SS-50, no SS-51, no SS-52, no SS-53, no SS-54, no SS-55, no SS-56, no SS-57, no SS-58, no SS-59, no SS-60, no SS-61, no SS-62, no SS-63, no SS-64, no SS-65, no SS-66, no SS-67, no SS-68, no SS-69, no SS-70, no SS-71, no SS-72, no SS-73, no SS-74, no SS-75, no SS-76, no SS-77, no SS-78, no SS-79, no SS-80, no SS-81, no SS-82, no SS-83, no SS-84, no SS-85, no SS-86, no SS-87, no SS-88, no SS-89, no SS-90, no SS-91, no SS-92, no SS-93, no SS-94, no SS-95, no SS-96, no SS-97, no SS-98, no SS-99, no SS-100.

There are shadings of view inside Nato on the scope of that list. The position given above is the American line. The British would tend to concentrate upon a straight trade between the long-range systems — SS-4, 5 and 20 against Pershing Two and Tomahawk — leaving the shorter-range systems until later.

This was Nato's consensus at the time of the December 1979 decision to deploy the new systems. But the Reagan Administration points out two unwelcome possibilities. One is that the Russians, it now seems almost certain, will reject a straight "zero" trade of long-range systems. So the West must as well seize the initiative in broadening the talks from the start. The nastier possibility is that the Russians might accept some limitations on SS-20s (though not their extinction) as the price of getting rid of Nato's Pershing Two and Tomahawk, but then go a long way to filling the gap with new SS-22s and 23s while contriving not to reach agreement on those systems. Nato has no equivalent to the SS-22 or 23 any more than it can match the SS-20. In that pass, Washington foresees — and is determined to avoid — a dreary repetition of the last four wrenching years as Nato once again struggles to find a response.

At Geneva, the compromise Western position will probably be that Nitze will propose the more expansive package, but will insist that the elements in it, while linked, starting with the systems which both sides profess to find most alarming: the long-range missiles.

Whatever ceilings upon missile numbers are finally agreed must be equal for each side and global in application. Early work by American analysts had suggested it might be necessary for the

West to offer global ceilings with regional sub-ceilings.

Nato deployments in Europe would be held under a "European sub-ceiling" which would also apply to Soviet missiles aimed at Europe. But under a marginally higher "global ceiling", the Russians would have freedom to deploy a few SS-20s against China (and other targets) in exchange for a margin between the two ceilings was also seen as a way of "compensating" the Soviet Union for the British and French independent systems, which are not included in their talks.

This approach has now been abandoned on the grounds that the Russians do not need a mobile, highly accurate system such as the SS-20 against China or for that matter to deter British and French systems. But one or two European Governments, notably the German and Dutch, do apparently think it will still be necessary to allow the Russians 100 or so "extra" missiles in any settlement.

The unit of counting for missiles will be warheads since the whole point of new MIRVed warheads is that they can strike several targets simultaneously. Thus the SS-20, with three warheads, will count as three systems. There are hints, however, that in the fine print the West may propose more lenient counting rules to cover the ageing and less-threatening SS-4s and SS-5s, with corresponding rules governing the ratio in which the Russians might, if they chose, replace them with SS-20s.

The Western position on aircraft still seems open to debate. Among those preparing the negotiating brief, the majority view has consistently been that limitations upon aircraft pose such ferocious technical problems that, if the talks are to have any hope of reasonably swift progress, aircraft should be considered only after relatively easier topics, such as long-range missiles, have been dealt with.

To give a flavour of those problems: how do you define "comparable" aircraft? By mission? By range? Either criterion poses acute analytical problems. Worse still, how do you cope with dual-capable aircraft — aircraft with important conventional roles in the opening phase of any conflict and then, in extremis, having nuclear missions as well? Get the answer to that wrong, and you could be limiting what are also your conventional defences, actu-

ally lower the nuclear threshold in Europe.

Despite these problems, the Reagan Administration is apparently shifting to the view that some aircraft should be considered early in the negotiations. In part, this is once more an acknowledgement that once the talks get serious the Russians will press for the inclusion of aircraft. So the West might as well take the initiative.

If that view prevails, the West's proposals will again be a "slice by slice" one, the first slice being the long-range bombers with clear deep-strike nuclear missions. This means Backfire, Blinder and Badger on the Soviet side, against the FB-111 in the West.

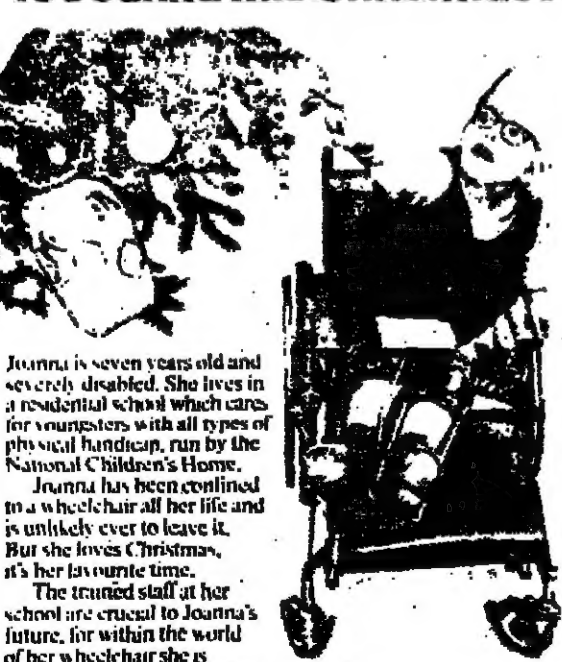
Even that "slice" would plunge both sides into the problems inherent in efforts to limit aircraft. About half the Soviet Backfire bombers, roughly the same fraction of their ageing Badger, plus useful numbers of the intermediate Blinder, are allocated to their Naval Air Force. Under normal circumstances, they are not tasked against Nato land targets. But they could be.

Meanwhile, Nato faces its own problems. About the inclusion of the FB-111 there can be no quibble. Its mission is to carry nuclear weapons deep into the Soviet Union. The fact that, in peacetime, it is based in the United States is irrelevant if the West wants global ceilings. Nato's problems start with the F-111 based in Britain. In the first days of any conflict, its role would be to launch conventional munitions against military targets in eastern Europe.

Yet the F-111, certainly, has the range to hit the Soviet Union and, by analogy with the Backfire, it has to be classed according to what it could do. By the criterion of mission, on the other hand, it is based in the United States. It is a case for treating the F-111 differently from the second aircraft with Nato aircraft "slice" against Soviet aircraft as the Fencer, Flogger and Fitter.

Whatever the bargain, the West will demand strict verification of it. This is likely to be a task far harder than the counting of ICBMs in Salt, and will probably need "intrusive means", which is to say, on-the-spot inspections. If the Soviet Union objects to that, as it surely will, the West will argue that this is yet another justification for the "zero option".

Will you reach out to Joanna this Christmas?



Joanna is seven years old and severely disabled. She lives in a residential school which cares for youngsters with all types of physical handicap, run by the National Children's Home.

Joanna has been confined to a wheelchair all her life and is unlikely ever to leave it. But she loves Christmas, it's her favourite time.

The trained staff at her school are crucial to Joanna's future, for within the world of her wheelchair she is gradually being taught the basic skills essential for a measure of independence.

But it costs a great deal of money to give children like Joanna this promise of a full life.

Joanna and her friends need your help. Now and for the years to come.

Please send me what you can today, to make this a happy Christmas for the handicapped.

Signature of Joanna's representative.

Specialist of the Home of Commons

To the Rt Hon George Thomas MP, Vice President, National Children's Home, 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD, 1p/m to a donation of £100 £20 £50 £100 £1000

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

If you wish to donate by Access or Barclay card: card number _____

Please sign here _____

or telephone 01-300 0200, naming NCH, your card number and the amount you wish to give.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME NCH

The view from Moscow

Pessimism about results

The Soviet Union laid out its negotiating position on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe more than two years ago, when President Brezhnev declared in East Berlin in October 1979 that the Russians would be ready to withdraw some of their missiles from western parts of Russia if Nato halted its plans to deploy Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe.

Since that speech the political climate, East-West relations and the relative military strengths of both sides have changed, but the Soviet negotiating position remains essentially the same.

The Russians have called for a start to talks with increasing urgency since the Reagan Administration took office. For Moscow, time is now of the essence: the rearmament programme, the American decision to develop the neutron bomb, the refusal to ratify the Salt-2 agreement, talk in Washington of reestablishing American military superiority and the unhurried pace with which the Americans approached the Geneva talks are all seen here as a sign that the military situation will soon rapidly worsen for the Russians.

The Russians will certainly not allow any linkage between



Chief Soviet negotiator Uli Kvitsinski

the European theatre and their increasingly important Eastern defences. The Russians start from their premise that in the European theatre there is now parity. They have not spelled this out in detail, though Mr Brezhnev said earlier this month that the Soviet Union had a total of 975 "Eurostrategic" missiles.

He also argued that installation of the new SS-20s did not increase the overall strength of Soviet weaponry, and argued that therefore any still sceptical that Washington wants any result for the coming round of negotiations.

a long time: the Vienna talks on troop cuts in Central Europe have, after all, been deadlocked for almost eight years because of an East-West dispute over the size of the Warsaw Pact forces.

But the Russians do appear to want some agreement to emerge, if only because they hope this may lead on to wider Salt-3 agreement that would incorporate much of the still unratified Salt-2. The stumbling block will probably be verification. Traditionally the Russians have been extremely suspect of on-the-spot inspection by Western military observers, which they regard as tantamount to licensed spying.

The Russians know that the Geneva talks are their last opportunity of preventing the deployment of new missiles, and they have no illusion that the West will allow a freeze that would make it possible for the Soviet Union to spin out talks indefinitely. For the Russians the talks are a matter of good faith from the West. But the mood is pessimistic. It took seven years to negotiate Salt-2 to no apparent result. Moscow is still sceptical that Washington wants any result for the coming round of negotiations.

Michael Binyon

Farewell to the nuclear powered admiral

ice about 20 million years ago in strata of
some 6,000 feet beneath the southern
"isles of England", will begin to flow to the
west. The Post Office is delaying implementation of
the rise next year; following a suggestion
the Post Office Users' National Council.
abolition of the Civil Service Department
commenced.
workers at Birmingham went on strike
a dispute over a ten hour
in one week. British diplomats have
ended the end of the Camp David peace
talks.
A ferry link between Liverpool and
it has been closed.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MURDEROUS PROVOCATION

By the attempted murder of the Attorney General and his wife and by the murder of Mr Robert Bradford MP the Provisional IRA has turned to the killing of public representatives. It has not thought that politics up to now. It was not the Provisionals but another republican murder squad who killed Airey Neave in 1979; and it was the "official" IRA before it grounded arms, that made the attempt in 1972 on the life of Mr John Taylor, then a minister in the Stormont government and now a member of the European parliament.

There are several objects the Provisionals' switch of tactics would serve. One is simply to make a splash. When you have sapped full with horrors and made political murder an everyday event you need a fairly spectacular coup to keep yourself in the headlines. Another object is to pass comment, in the language of blood, on the civil and constructive politics that passed between Mrs Thatcher and Dr Fitzgerald the previous week. Another purpose served by the second crime is to abort any scheme for institution-building in Ulster that may have been conceived by Mr James Prior, by putting even further beyond reach the necessary minimum of trust between green and orange on which such a process depends. Another purpose is to provoke the Protestants of Ulster to retaliation and set the two communities at each other's throats. From that generalization of violence the IRA would reckon to profit.

The last is the most dangerous possibility, and one of which Mr Prior showed himself well aware in his immediate call for calm. There is a present danger of retaliatory

killing by Protestant gangs. Calls for restraint are necessary and proper, and it is good to note how widely they were echoed throughout the province yesterday, but it is doubtful if they are enough to avert that consequence of the IRA's deliberate provocation. In Fermanagh and other border areas ceaseless attacks on members of the security forces on or off duty have brought the Protestants there near to despairing of the ability or will of those in charge of the army and police to protect them. Now the murder of Mr Bradford is felt as a threat and challenge to the entire Protestant community because of his representative status.

They are under strong provocation to see to their own defence. By taking that course, in whatever combination of vigilantism and vengeance, they would actually increase the danger to life in their own as well as the opposing community; and they would divert the attention and manpower of the security forces from the suppression of republican criminal violence to the suppression of their own. But that consideration may not be enough to check the urge to abandon passivity and take matters into their own hands. Mr Prior must do more than counsel them not to do that; he must convince them it is not necessary.

Clearly the provocation given to public men must be stiffened. That is no less necessary in Britain than in Northern Ireland. First reports of the circumstances of the explosion at Wimbledon suggest that routine protection may be more token than real. In Ulster the security review must go much wider than that. New initiatives in

policing are required and the Ulster Defence Regiment should have a more active role. Border security should be given a higher priority and army strength increased there as necessary. Mr Prior hinted at intensified undercover operations when he spoke to unionists in Belfast on Friday, and he would be right to authorize them.

Yet Mr Prior is under an important constraint. Short of coercive measures of a sort that would not be acceptable to political opinion in either Britain or Ireland, the IRA will be exhausted only when it is rejected by the Irish subcultures on which it battens — and rejected means among other things informed strike out of the way and the prisons quiescent; with a growing recognition in the Republic that the "national aspiration" of a British state and the jurisdiction of the law can only come as the culmination of a long period of political and cultural reconciliation, and that the length of the period is extended by every exploit of the IRA; with a greater readiness among the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland to use their undoubted influence to frustrate the designs of the IRA; and with Ulster's long war weary conditions beginning to look more favourable for that rejection of the IRA by its own.

With an eye to the present Mr Prior needs security measures firm enough to head off a Protestant stand to arms. With an eye beyond that he has to be careful to avoid the sort of measures that work to bind nationalists to the IRA in sympathy or resentment.

HOW TO COPE WITH CRANKS

Mr Tarquin Fintimlinbim-himbimlinbim Bus Stop-Frang-Frang-Ole Biscuit Barrel is standing for Parliament this week. Representing the Cambridge University Raving Looney Society, Mr Barrel hopes to get the fewest votes ever recorded by a candidate in a British election. That record is held by the persistent Lieutenant-Commander William Boake, who contests virtually every election and ends up with a deposit of his Land Sea and Air Democratic Monarchist Public Safety White Resident and Women's Party (or a permutation thereof). He attracted 14 votes at Warrington, and is hoping for better or worse things in Crosby.

So far, so eccentric, and it would be a shame indeed if our elections were to be limited to the stable, the sensible and the boring. The recent tendency has been, however, for more and more fringe candidates, purveying strange or extreme political doctrine or personal belief. The benign system is in danger of getting out of hand through abuse by the frivolous, and by those whose sole aim is to take advantage of the special privileges available to candidates, like free postage

for their election addresses. Often, the publicity they seek is for a private, not a public, grievance.

Under the present law, which has remained unchanged since 1918, anyone wishing to stand for Parliament needs only have his nomination paper signed by ten electors of the constituency in which he wishes to stand — something which even the most absurd of candidates can achieve — and put down a deposit of £150, which is forfeited if the candidate fails to obtain 12½ per cent of the total votes cast. That sum of £150, at today's values, would be in the region of £1500. The financial hurdle to standing for Parliament has, in practice, been removed in respect of individuals, though it may still be of sizeable concern to parties fielding hundreds of candidates.

The Government is in the process of reviewing electoral law generally and a Green Paper has been promised. One of the proposals being considered with some favour would raise the deposit required to be put down to something over £1,000, but greatly reduce the number of votes that would entail its forfeiture, say, to five per cent

of the total. This would relax the potential financial burden on minority parties with national ambitions. Until recently, the Liberals had most to fear from a system which would merely raise the deposit requirements while insisting that the candidate received one-eighth of the vote. With the advent of a third party, apparently of approximately equal public appeal, that factor is of less importance. For the eccentric individual, or the fringe political movement, however, one twentieth of the vote would be quite as out of reach as one-eighth.

There is, however, another way of approaching the problem which would have the effect of excluding the asses while allowing genuine minority candidates to stand without bearing the possible loss of a four-figure sum. The number of constituents required to sign a candidate's nomination form should be drastically increased, perhaps to 500 or 1,000. Serious minority candidates with at least an arguable platform might, by working hard, be able to reach such a quota. The totally irresponsible, with no coherent philosophy, would be hard put to get enough signatures.

choice except to stand by a loyal colleague. Mr Powell has never occupied a Front Bench seat since.

Before he made his Commons wind-up speech last week threatening that a Labour government would rationalise "privatise" oil and gas without compensation, Mr Benn was also given a chance in Shadow Cabinet to amend the line prepared by Mr Marilyn Rees, the responsible Shadow Cabinet minister, and feeling let down by Mr Benn's closing speech, Mr Rees said he must resign unless Mr Benn did not expect a vote.

Mr Foot scarcely acted so promptly or decisively as Mr Heath, although at least he has done calculated damage to Mr Benn in the sessional Shadow Cabinet ballot this week by withholding his personal endorsement.

Macaulay, an historian who over-optimistically believed that knowledge of the past served as the best guide for today and tomorrow, once said: "These things are written for our instruction." We may doubt it, analogies in politics should never be pressed too far, because the chemistry of events and the personalities that change some may hope, though few will believe, that the last has been seen of Mr Benn on the Opposition front bench or the Treasury Bench, and many will be sure, with of without foreboding, that one day his ambition will be fulfilled and he will lead his party.

Nor is it particularly odd that two of the ablest members of the Commons Parliamentary speakers and debaters today without equal, both commanding more than a touch of high-class demagoguery and contemporary glibness, should kick against the restraints of collective responsibility. Such men always have affinities. To limit oneself to a particular department of affairs may be bad enough when a man of ambition and energy serves as a Minister in a government; to be limited when you are no more

than a Shadow Cabinet Minister, appointed to a portfolio on the calculation of the leader whom you hope to succeed, may be intolerable.

Two points are worth making now about Mr Benn. First, he is showing an extraordinary consistency and determination in pursuing the party's constitutionally strategy that is most likely, in the end, to bring him to the top of the pile. Give power, he says, to the Party conference, which happens to be where his own power mainly will lie. He wants the party to be a pyramid of party power, which now rises from a broad, if dwindling, base to the apex of party leadership, to be inverted — at least until he has the leadership in his own hands, when he would turn it back to its original position.

Secondly, how does Mr Benn read the prospects of the party he wants to lead? Some acute observers of Labour's fortunes, not least in the trade unions, now conclude that Mr Benn's "disruptive" tactics make sense only if it is assumed that he believes Labour must lose the next General Election. Certainly there is little or no evidence that he is prepared to place all his abilities and energies at the disposal of the party to unseat Mrs Thatcher and win a great victory for Mr Foot.

Among other things he can claim, if he wishes, more responsibility than most for the Labour split called the Social Democratic Party and Liberal Alliance, which could virtually ensure a Labour defeat in 1983 or 1984 whatever the precise balance of Parliamentary power turns out to be. The assumption must then follow that Mr Benn expects to come into his inheritance after a setback in the wilderness. A new leader will be wanted; and a Parliamentary Labour Party, demoralised and discredited again, will turn to him for leadership. Mr Benn to lead a rump of Left-wing MPs to the promised land. It is scarcely an example of the meek inheriting the earth.

Disbanding Civil Service Department

From the Head of the Home Civil Service and the Second Permanent Secretary, Civil Service Department

Sir, May we offer a brief comment on your leading article, "Madame Guillotine", of Friday, November 13, on behalf of our former colleagues who are not free to speak for themselves.

Devising satisfactory measures of efficiency over much of the work of the Civil Service has not proved easy and perhaps the best general indicator is the number employed. As to that, you say that the Civil Service Department came to symbolize over-manning. What are the facts?

In its early months of office the Government set a target of 630,000 for Civil Service numbers by April 1, 1984, representing a reduction of 102,000 from the strength on April 1, 1979. On October 1 last, the midpoint of the period, numbers were down by 52,000. In other words we were exactly on course, one of the few economic objectives set by the Government in its early days of which that can be claimed.

Moreover, this has been achieved in spite of the need to absorb about 7,000 additional staff to pay unemployment benefit and 2,000 to man the prison service.

As to the quality of the staff who have served in the CSD, it is perhaps relevant to point out that in its 13 years' existence it has had gone on to attain the rank of Permanent Secretary in a variety of departments.

Finally there is the suggestion that the CSD has been more concerned to look after its own interests, particularly in the determination of pay. It is perhaps worth observing that in the last 10 years the real worth of the pay of a Permanent Secretary has declined by 38 per cent, of an Under Secretary by 15 per cent, and of a Principal by 11 per cent. If self-interest were our motivation, here we must admit the charge of incompetence sticks.

Yours faithfully,

IAN BANCROFT,
JOHN HERBECQ,
4 Melrose Road,
West Hill, SW18,
November 14.

From Mr Peter Jay
Sir, I have seldom read an article so revealing of publication in *The Times* than that by Mr Peter Kellner (November 13) on the abolition of the Civil Service Department. It is in sad contrast with your own serious and fair-minded leader.

The central theme of the article appears to have been that the Civil Service Department (CSD) was an excellent innovation, integral to the whole reform programme recommended in the Fulton report, which miscarried disastrously as a result of the resistance of the "archaic" and "antiquated" official Heads of the Civil Service, namely Sir William Armstrong, Sir Douglas Allen and Sir Ian Bancroft. The truth has been precisely the reverse.

In 1968 the Civil Service indeed stood in need of substantial

weeks; in another over 30 officers were involved simultaneously at one stage in the investigation.

The complexity of an investigation is not related solely to the seriousness of the injury, and many less serious cases require the employment of several officers for several weeks, though many require less. A completely independent authority, such as has been suggested by the Police Federation, could have an annual case load of 2,400 if it consisted of only one case in which assault was alleged, 7,400 cases if it concerned itself with all complaints currently submitted to the Police Complaints Board (including those of a non-criminal nature), or as many as 15,000 if it also took account of investigations into those complaints which are at present withdrawn before they reach the point at which they would have come to the Board.

An operation on that scale would indeed be costly. If the introduction of a wholly independent organisation to investigate complaints is accompanied by a system of legal representation for the police officers' complaints against the police, as suggested by the Police Federation, then the costs would be greater again.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL PHILLIPS,
Chairman,
Police Complaints Board,
Waterloo Bridge House,
Waterloo Road, SE1,
November 9.

Scottish divorce

From Mr David Andren

Sir, I have read with considerable interest your leader on Scottish divorce-law reform (November 7). Your comments regarding the three-year "rule" for maintenance payments do not appear, to my untutored legal mind, to interpret the proposals of the Scottish Law Commission correctly.

If you look at clause 13(3) of the proposed Family Law (Scotland) Bill (Scotland Bill), you will see the court has discretion to make orders for longer periods when it thinks this is necessary on the basis of the principles set out in clauses 9(1)(c) or (e).

Clause 9(1)(c) deals with the economic burden of caring for children after divorce, and to consider whether matrimonial property was acquired before or during the marriage, are aspects of divorce law which are not dealt with adequately under the existing law.

This report merits careful study both north and south of the border.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ANDREN,
7 Kensington Court Place, W8,
November 7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Government investment in housing

From the President of the National Federation of Housing Associations and others

Sir, The need for more Government investment in housing has become urgent. House building is at its lowest level (excluding the war years) since the early 1920s. Although it is generally agreed that Britain needs an extra 300,000 homes each year, neither in 1980 nor in 1981 will this figure be achieved. A growing shortage of homes is beginning to emerge. At the same time, the job of modernizing run-down older property has slowed dramatically.

We welcome the Government's commitment to extend home ownership. But this does not meet the urgent, indeed increasingly desperate need for rented housing. Not only has the supply of rented housing been seriously affected by the reduced building programme, but the stock of existing accommodation owned by private landlords continues to decline by around 200,000 homes a year. Some 40 per cent of the remaining privately rented stock is in need of substantial improvement.

We see little prospect of any new private investment. For those who cannot possibly become owner-occupiers — the unemployed, those with low earnings, single parents, families with elderly people, the disabled, and others with special needs — Government investment in rented housing is the only hope.

Public expenditure on housing has good financial sense. Spending now on the improvement of deteriorating housing forests heavier costs or demolition later. Investment in housing helps to ease related problems which otherwise lead to heavier spending by the health and social services. Maintaining some momentum in the construction industry avoids the danger of its reaching so low a level that it suffers irreparable damage.

With unemployment in the

construction industry at over 375,000 (and many more out of work in dependent trades), Government expenditure here would have a double benefit. Some of the money would be immediately recouped through reductions in social security benefits and the receipt of revenue from taxes. The employment dimension is particularly significant in the depressed inner-city areas where housing and unemployment problems coincide, for the building industry could rapidly take on unskilled men and Government action could reduce the tensions and frustrations in these neglected locations.

Alongside local authorities, housing associations have proved one means of tackling housing problems. Currently they are operating at only half the levels of the late 1970s.

The Government will soon be announcing the scale of its programme for next year. It is greatly to be hoped that their work in providing additional rented homes — mostly in newly-built sheltered schemes for the elderly and through rehabilitation in the older urban areas — will not be cut back.

In this field and in the wider context of the public sector, we urge the Government on both humanitarian and economic grounds to invest more, not less, in the nation's housing.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD ELLISON,
President, National Federation of Housing Associations,
GREENWOOD of Rosendale,
(Housing Centre Trust).
CHARLES GUY,
(Institute of Housing).
HYLTON,
(Help the Aged Housing Trust).
ROPER,
(Age Concern).
SOBER,
(Shelter).
A. S. WINKLEY,
(Catholic Housing Aid Society).
30/32 Southampton Street, WC2.

Rejected babies

From Mr David G Lindsay

Sir, The reaction to the Arthur case further demonstrates our obsessive preference for moral pontification over the hard grind of seeking practical solutions.

Surely there must be some appropriately motivated charitable bodies capable of organizing a list of suitable substitute parents willing and able to take on the care and upbringing of babies rejected by their own parents at birth and providing the adoptive parents with any requisite financial resources and expert help?

Life, by its wholly misadvised approach to the recent case, has clearly discredited itself, but, if the opinion polls (showing substantial support for the idea of keeping alive parent-rejected babies) are to be believed, a great deal of public (not government) help could be expected for such a project.

Deaths, not words, are called for.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G LINDSAY,
36 Orchard Coombe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Reading, Berkshire,
November 9.

From Dr P. H. Walker

Sir, In spite of all that has been written in your columns in recent days about the attitudes they should have and the actions they should take, most hospital doctors and general practitioners will go on behaving towards their patients in the future more or less exactly as they have behaved towards them in the past — that is to say, they will continue to try just as hard to help some of them to die as they will to help others to live.

Right or wrong, these things are as they are, and will remain so, whatever your correspondents have to say on the matter.

Yours faithfully,
PETER H. WALKER,
The Health Centre,
Thatcham,
Newbury, Berkshire,
November 10.

Bar sinister?

From Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham

Sir, Lyon King of Arms, with his heralds, used to "fence" each new Scottish Parliament, and would ceremoniously "defend and forbid all persons whatsoever to make or occasion any trouble or molestation to this High Court of Parliament as they will answer at their highest peril." On January 14, 1707, Lyon's petition that he should be given official precedence in Great Britain (immediately after Garter King of Arms) was rejected by the Scots Parliament, who thought it "of no great consequence", and the matter was wisely left to the discretion of Queen Anne, who did nothing about it.

The present Queen has power, under article 24 of the Act of Union to give the Lord Lyon precedence outside Scotland, and under her prerogative to assign him some function at the state openings of Parliament in London (letter, November 11). He could fence it, as of old.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. MAXTONE GRAHAM,
6 Moat Sole, Sandwich, Kent,
November 11.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mr and Mrs R. Brain

Sir, We have decided, after studying the costings on page 1 today (November 11), and the distribution of household chores between us, that economic and domestic equilibrium would best be secured if we each paid the other £15.734 per day.

Yours faithfully,
L. R. BRAIN,
R. BRAIN,
4 Badminton,
Galsworthy Road,
Kingston upon Thames, Surrey,
November 7.

Mightier than the pen

From Mr Tom Phillips

Sir, I was interested to read Dorothy Hobson's article on Saturday, November 7, which sought to distinguish between popular and literary culture, and somewhat misleadingly argued that in the case of the former the public outcry over the attempt to kill off Meg Mortimer of Crossroads has marked the "emergence of a form of audience power" over mass entertainment.

In the mid-eighteenth century, when word spread that Samuel Richardson, whose bestselling novel, *Clarissa*, was being published volume by volume, intended that his heroine's virtue should be rewarded in heaven rather than upon earth, there was a similar widespread outcry. Richardson received many letters from outraged readers pleading for the life of *Clarissa*, but he successfully resisted the pressure, to the great relief of all who now (mostly, alas, academics) read the book as one of the principles of English eighteenth-century novels.

It was also in the eighteenth century that *King Lear* was rewritten with a happy ending because of the gratuitously shocking nature of Shakespeare's closing scene, and I am sure that there are many other instances, in this and other periods, to show that the debate about whether a story has any accountability to its audience, other than that resulting from the need for it to be read or seen in the first place, is considerably older than the present furore about *Crossroads*.

Yours faithfully,
TOM PHILLIPS,
91 St James' Drive, SW17,
November 9.

Touch of glory

From the Reverend J. M. Charles-Roux

Sir, I hope you will not consider impertinent that a foreigner should point out to you and to your Moscow Correspondent, that the canonization by the Russian Church in exile of the martyred Tsar Nicholas II and his family, reported in *The Times* (November 6), raises to the Christian altars not only the first cousin of King George V, since the Dowager Empress of Russia, mother of the late Emperor, and Queen Alexandra were sisters, but also two granddaughters and five great-grandchildren of Queen Victoria; since the Empress, consort of Nicholas II, and her sister Elizabeth, who was, at the time of her martyrdom, nun and the widow of Grand Duke Serge of Russia, were daughters of the devout and indeed saintly Princess Alice of Great Britain, who had married into the House of Hesse.

As, besides, the Russian Orthodox Church in exile is in communion with the Ecumenical Patriarch and hence with the Church of England as well as with the Church of Rome which considers the Orthodox East in no more than a state of schism and one moreover, since the lifting of the anathemas, no longer bitter but friendly, one may well wonder whether this canonization is not due to be automatically accepted by the Western churches. As a matter of fact, it seems to have been the continual practice, despite the divisions between Christians, to recognize each others' saints.

Thus is one not without some reason for believing that the holiness, now officially defined and proclaimed by the Russian Church in exile, of these Sovereigns and their family who were put to death because they were the incarnation of the Christian principles of the state, does validly reflect upon the House of Hesse and the British Crown touching them with a ray of gentle heavenly glory.

Yours sincerely in our Divine Saviour
JOHN MARIA CHARLES-ROUX,
St Eulphreda's, 14 Ely Place, EC1

David Wood

Benn: a leaf from Powell's old book

In all the hubbub about the Benn affair nobody seemed to notice that we have been here before. There is a striking resemblance between the circumstances in which Mr Heath fatefully dismissed Mr Enoch Powell from the Opposition front bench over immigration, and the circumstances in which Mr Foot insisted that Mr Benn should toe the line of collective responsibility inside the Labour Shadow Cabinet. Even much of the detail matches.

Over a decade ago I remember being on the telephone one Sunday morning to a familiar and firm voice in Broadstairs. Enoch Powell would be dismissed from the front bench; if he were not, then Quintin Hogg would resign. On the preceding Wednesday evening, the Shadow Cabinet had planned for the following week's business in the Commons, which included immigration. Quintin Hogg, carrying responsibility for Home Office affairs, had stated the drift of the Opposition amendment and his opening speech. When Mr Heath demurred, Mr Hogg, with characteristic generosity, had invited him to amend the phrasing to his liking and agreed to speak to that.

That weekend Mr Powell chose to deliver in the country one of his most famous, or some would say infamous, speeches on immigration policy. Mr Hogg no sooner heard the news than he told Mr Heath that, if the Powell form of words meant or implied that, he could not accept it, he could not defend it in Commons, and he pressed to resign as Shadow Home Secretary. Mr Heath felt he had no

Doubts of
Stockman,
page 15

Business News

THE TIMES Monday November 16 1981

Solve your gift problems fast

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Howe in talks to liberalize insurance

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Nov 15

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has called his fellow EEC finance ministers to a special meeting here on Tuesday to try to unlock negotiations on liberalizing the European insurance market. There are signs that West Germany may be softening its resistance to change.

Commission proposals for a new directive that would open up the EEC market for large scale non-life insurance have become deadlocked in the Council of Ministers, with Britain and Holland advocating freedom for EEC insurers to contract cross-frontier business in the face of opposition from the other member states.

But this week, the ministers will be presented with West German compromise proposals which appear to go some way towards meeting Britain's demands for a more liberal regime.

According to diplomatic sources in Brussels, the West Germans have relaxed their previous stand that supervisory authorities inside the EEC must be given prior notification of the details of an insurance contract when the party wishing to obtain insurance must cover to an insurer from another Community country.

Britain has always insisted that such provisions in a highly competitive and fast-moving business such as industrial, professional and commercial insurance would amount to a restriction of foreign insurers from within the Community.

Whether the German proposals prove on closer inspection to be sufficient to get the negotiations moving again remains to be seen.

But the question of prior notification has emerged over the past 11 months as the key obstacle to forging a liberal directive. However, there are many other problems to be solved, such as the tax regime for insurance contracts and the rights of branches and agencies to write cross-frontier business.

PLAYBOY BID UNDER ATTACK

Growing criticism from Trident Television's shareholders over its bid for Playboy's casinos is threatening to undermine the £17m deal. Criticism is especially strong from Trident's institutional shareholders, with investment fund managers M & G pointing out the risks in completing the transaction without any guarantee of casino licences, which have been withdrawn.

Playboy has agreed to sell its three casinos in London, two in the provinces and 80 betting shops throughout the country.

Both sides deny there has been any hitch to the sale going ahead, although it is reported that Playboy began talks last week with other parties interested in buying the casinos.

New warning by Malaysia

Malaysia, which has ordered public enterprises to submit the names of British suppliers with a second choice to the government for final approval, is not planning to boycott British goods but might do if necessary. Datuk Tan Razak, the Deputy Finance Minister, said at Pekan, Malaysia, yesterday.

He said Britain should change its intransigent attitude on trade and investment. Malaysia wants to raise the indigenous stake in the economy from 13 per cent to 30 per cent.

Linwood auction

The ten-day sale starts today of 14,000 lots at the former Talbot car plant at Linwood, near Glasgow, which closed in May.

Stock Markets

FT Index 519.2 up 1.0
FT 100 63.68 up 0.45
FT All Share 308.28 down 0.28
Bargains 16,817

Sterling

\$ 1:9080 up 1.30 cents
Index 90.7 up 1.3
New York: \$1.9120

Dollar

Index 107.0 up 0.3
DM 2.2200 up 63 pts

Gold

\$412 up \$1.50
New York: \$413.80

Money

3 mth sterling 144.144
3 mth Euro \$ 13.141
6 mth Euro \$ 13.131

(Friday's close)

State may bail out private steel makers

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

The Government could release public funds to bail out Britain's recession-hit independent steel makers.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary, is under pressure to announce a rescue plan for the steel industry, which is facing a special aid scheme will get the go-ahead before the end of this month.

Cabinet members are due to discuss the terms on which a limited aid scheme could be accommodated and justified later this week. Mr Jenkin is thought to be more sympathetic than Sir Keith Joseph, his predecessor, to the plea for aid to promote restructuring and rationalization, and to provide some counter-balance to the near £2,000m poured into the British Steel Corporation over the past two years.

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, will have to be convinced that aid will not expose the Government to a stream of requests from other sectors of recession-battered industry which would undermine the foundation of their tough non-interventionist industrial policy.

Any aid would be small compared to that received by the British Steel Corporation, although according to some industry sources up to £50m could be involved. Any such funds are likely to be restricted only to companies which produce goods covered by the so-called Treaty of Paris producers' account for about one-third of total sales made by the independent companies.

The most likely aid route would be the 1972 Industry

Act with provision of funds linked directly to the Paris Treaty which established the European Coal and Steel Community. The funds would be used for the restructuring of the industry, not for the rescue of the companies. So far this year 11,000 private sector workers have been made redundant and companies need funds for enhanced redundancy payments to those workers who are likely to be affected by further reorganization.

The EEC Commission has to approve such aid, although no serious objections are likely since the Commission is heavily involved in promoting restructuring throughout the Community to eliminate over-capacity and stabilize the market.

Earlier this year, the British Government was among the advocates of a new code on state aid to the steel industry which was adopted by the Council of Ministers and which laid down a timetable for the phasing-out of subsidies as a means of normal commercial disciplines.

But in recent talks with Mr Jenkin, leaders of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association emphasized their worries that the future of several private sector companies was being threatened by the Government's continuing subsidization of BSC.

They argued that, by funding only the corporation as part of the Europe-wide effort, the Government was contravening the spirit if not the letter of the EEC code. The state aid decision included provisions for an even-handed treatment of the entire steel industry in each member state.

Gatt hopes to end US-EEC trade row

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, Nov 15

Members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Council will meet on Tuesday in the hope of disposing of the United States-EEC dispute on export subsidies that has been before the council for almost 10 years.

It involves the Community's complaints against the United States for tax deferral purposes permitted under the Domestic International Sales Corporation legislation and United States counter-complaints against France, Belgium

and the Netherlands for tax exemption to foreign subsidiaries of national companies. It is agreed to be reached on Tuesday the Gatt council will meet especially to adopt the four-panel report before its annual meeting opens on November 23.

The United States Administration wants to "clear the decks" in Gatt, which President Reagan is advocating as the best instrument for reducing obstacles to world trade and so helping developing countries.

Bank studies cable link

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The feasibility of running private telecommunications circuits free of State restrictions beneath the streets of London is being studied by merchant bank N M Rothschild.

The bank has been approached by several potential users of such a network since it announced in August that it had purchased about 80 per cent of the London Hydraulic Power Company for £1m.

Six proposals are being studied which would use the

160 miles of underground piping, owned by the hydraulic company, to carry telecommunications cable.

The Greater London Council will soon be the first customer of the Rothschild investment. The council has finished clearing the pipe ducts to make them suitable for carrying the fibre optic cable it intends to lay between County Hall and New Scotland Yard. The cable is expected to be laid within the next few weeks.

World recession threat to Britain

By Melvyn Westlake

A deterioration in the world economy could pose a new threat to Britain when the worst of the domestic recession appears to have passed.

City analysts are becoming increasingly gloomy about the international economic outlook as the effects of high interest rates and tough policies take their toll in the main industrialized nations.

Forecasts from City stockbrokers Phillips and Drew predict that output in the non-Communist industrial world will rise by only 1.5 to 2 per cent in 1982, compared with an average of about 3.5 per cent in the 1970s. This would be a little better than the 1.25 per cent increase in output expected this year but less than that predicted only a few weeks ago.

Economists at Phillips and Drew are much gloomier about prospects in both the United States and West Germany,

which are among Britain's biggest markets. The output of goods and services in the United States is expected to expand by only 1 per cent next year—only half the rate of growth likely this year and not much more than half the level which had been expected previously for 1982.

At the same time, only a slight pick-up is expected in Europe in 1982. The forecast growth in West Germany has also been halved, for the year as a whole, with a further fall in the country's output forecast during the first half of 1982.

Another City stockbroker, Simon and Coates, has revised downwards its forecast growth for the United States next year, although it is less pessimistic than some other analysts. However, it is gloomier about the outlook for output in Britain.

Neither broker sees Britain achieving more than 1 per cent

growth in 1982 after two years of contraction. This bleak picture is likely to be confirmed by economists of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development next month when it produces its own forecasts. These will be presented to the economic policy committee meeting this week.

Last summer, OECD economists were predicting that economic recovery in the industrial world would be modest and hesitant because of strong deflationary forces acting on major countries. It now seems likely that even this forecast could prove too optimistic.

Dr Paul Neill, chief economist at Phillips and Drew, says in the latest *World Investment Review* that despite the agreement to freeze oil prices, prospects for world activity are discouraging, with the United States leading the world down. The cause is the lagged effect

of high interest rates combined with tight fiscal policies pursued in most countries in response to the big oil price increase last year. High interest rates have had a substantial impact on output in the United States, which is set to fall significantly at least up to the second quarter of next year.

This fall in business activity is boosting the American budget deficit because welfare spending is rising as a consequence.

Phillips and Drew see some reduction in inflation, predicting that prices will rise on average by 8.5 per cent next year in the industrial world, compared with about 10.25 per cent this year and 12.75 per cent in 1980.

On the British economy, Simon and Coates estimate that public spending in the financial year 1982/83 will be some £5,000m higher than the Government expected.

OFT checks grocery discounting code

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Office of Fair Trading is investigating whether the grocery industry needs a discounting code of practice.

Mr Gordon Borrie, director general, has been sounding out the big multiple grocers and their suppliers in a move to tackle the problem of the scale of discounts secured by big volume buyers.

His brief is to find out how far the two sides of the industry would be prepared to back such a code.

It could lead to a curbing of the big multiples' growing buying power over which there is mounting anxiety in Whitehall. It was against this background that Mr Borrie intervened last week in Argyl Foods' bid to take over Lifford.

An alternative to a code is also being explored by the Food and Drink Industries' Council (FDIC), umbrella body for trade associations representing the manufacturers in the sector. FDIC is preparing draft guidelines on discounting which it hopes Mr Borrie will be prepared to adopt.

Mr Borrie has been under pressure to bring in discount guidelines but has doubted the practicability of such a move.

FDIC has met some snags in its drafting. Mr Borrie was particularly disappointed that there was no additional guidance on the discounts issue in last May's report on discounts to retailers made by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

This report is still being considered by the Department of Trade, where some officials are unhappy that it did not go further, even though it found discrimination in favour of the big multiples. The Commission recommended no new legislative action because additional discounts secured by large volume buyers had been passed on to consumers.

The Commission acknowledged there were fears that the big multiples could dominate the industry to the disadvantage of suppliers and consumers and urged a close watch on mergers.

Guidelines set out by Mr Borrie or a code of practice agreed between the two sides of the industry could provide a formula, but Mr Borrie doubts whether a satisfactory code can be put together.

British Supermarkets & Superstores, Jordan's Survey, Jordan House, 47 Brunswick Place, London N1, E85.

Move to curb cheap taps

By Our Commercial Editor

Government action on sub-standard taps from Italy and Portugal is being urged by the National Brass Foundry Association, the trade body for British manufacturers of water fittings.

The association is pressing the Department of the Environment to encourage the National Water Council to bring in a stringent system of approval and testing for taps, including mixer taps.

Of 21 tap fittings from Italy and Portugal, only one had sufficient plating to meet minimum British Standard requirements, the association said yesterday. Six fittings had less than a quarter of the minimum needed for nickel.

Investigation of the quality of imported fittings was started after it was noticed that they sold 15 per cent cheaper than comparable British products.

Query on 'subsidy' for tractor imports

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, will face a series of questions in the House of Commons today about allegations that Britain's hard-pressed tractor industry is facing unfair and government-subsidized competition from France and Italy.

Claims that these and other European countries are infringing EEC regulations by offering so-called hidden subsidies to tractor dealers are being investigated by Mr Barry Sheerman, Labour MP for Rotherham East, whose constituents include workers laid off from the nearby David Brown tractor plant.

Mr Sheerman wants Mr Biffen to mount an immediate investigation and he is also asking the European Commission to study the allegations.



Biffen: urged to investigate claims.

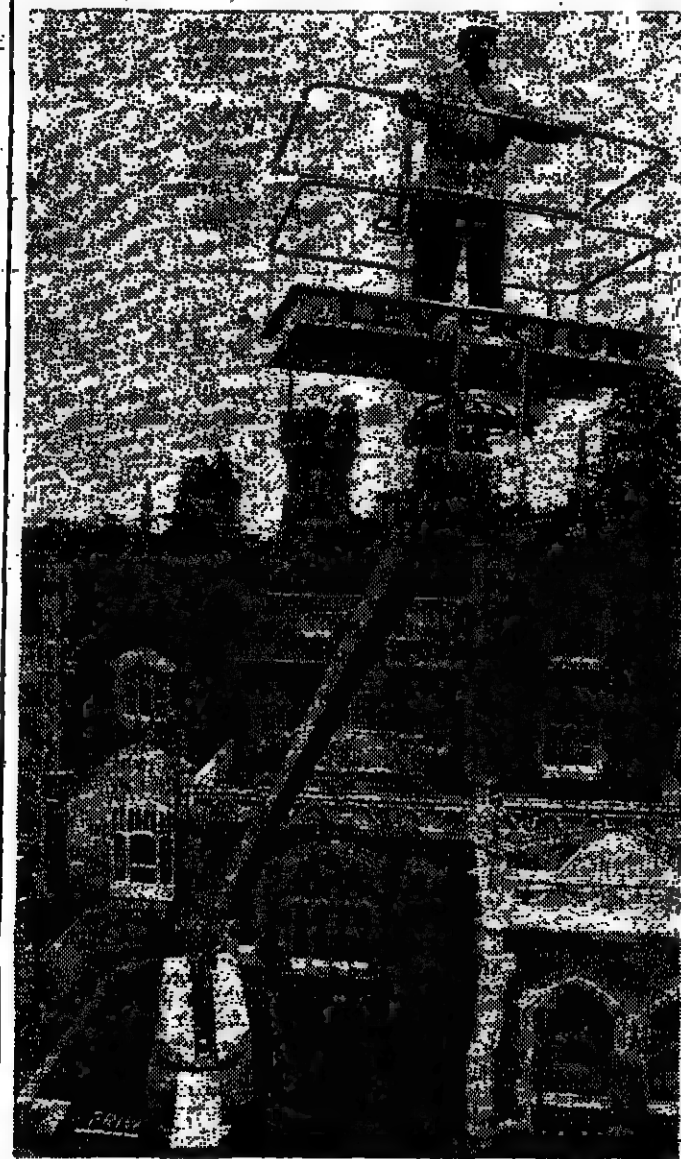
He said at the weekend: "Once again, as with the textile industry, it is the case of British industry being undermined by the cynical manipulation of the rules by other member countries, while the British Government sticks to the letter of the law."

It was also being alleged that the British industry was disadvantaged in certain overseas markets because of some EEC governments offering much greater loans to tractor manufacturers, he added.

A third factor said to be hitting the UK industry was the suspected dumping of East European vehicles at prices often as much as 40 per cent below the cost of home-produced tractors.

Britain's tractor industry, in which the principal companies include Massey-Ferguson, David Brown, International Harvester and Ford, last year suffered a 24 per cent drop in domestic sales to just over 21,200—the worst home market for 16 years.

This year's figures are feared to show a further 15 per cent fall, but a surge in sales largely as a result of favourable harvest conditions, has caused a minor boom and industry leaders are now hoping that the market will be down by only 2 per cent.



Bar's eye-view of a Gothic mansion from one of the new aerial platforms.

New monsters at old hall

Modern monsters have been in residence over the past few days at a former home of Count Dracula, a neo-Gothic mansion near Windsor which has featured in about 200 Hammer horror films.

The old hall, now a luxury hotel, is where Leverton, a Unilever subsidiary, has been demonstrating a new range of mobile aerial platforms. The self-propelled platforms break new technical ground by being extendable up to 85 feet while height, direction and speed can be regulated by an operator in the air.

Made by Calaver, of Los Angeles, the platforms are adaptable for industrial, commercial and military uses.

The platforms have already been used to repair bridges for British Rail, and to maintain the complicated electric circuit illuminating Harrods, in Knightsbridge, London.

With a range of 36 models varying in price from £10,000 to £400,000, either for internal or external use, Calaver hope to expand their business in Britain to between £50m and £60m by 1985-86.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Miner rows to the pit

Believe it or not, the oarsman above is a coal miner going to work. Mr Philip Chappell, 25, is one of a team of miners at Blidworth, near Mansfield, taking part in a scheme, unprecedented in Britain, to pump fine coal out of a slurry waste pond for treatment in the coal preparation plant.

A floating pontoon, called a Mudcat, and using a hydraulic winch, is expected to recover 560,000 tonnes of coal.

THIS WEEK

her of Commerce in London, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to attend launch of glass manufacturers' recycling scheme. MFA negotiations resume in Geneva. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary, to speak at Machine Tool Trades Association dinner. Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product, based on output data (3rd quarter); indices of average earnings (September); indices of basic wage rates (October). Thursday: Prince of Wales to speak at Institution of Mechanical Engineers dinner. Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (third quarter) provisional figures; capital spending by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (third quarter provisional); construction, new orders (September); London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-October); United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-October); United Kingdom economy cycle indicators (October); sales and orders of the engineering industries (August). Company results: Royal Insurance, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group, Rigsons Brewery, Savoy Hotel, Tesco Stores, Channel Tunnel Investments, Unilever, Beecham, W. H. Smith & Son Holdings, Boots Co., Powell Duffryn, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell Transport and Trading, Black Arrow, Godfrey Davis Holdings, and Rean Consolidated Mines.

Clothing sales rise

Sales of women's underwear rose nearly 50 per cent in September, compared with September 1980, according to the Textile Distributors' Association. Other textile sales to increase were women's jumpers, blouses and skirts (8.7 per cent); women's coats (12.3 per cent); women's stockings and children's socks (8.3 per cent) and men's and boys' clothing and overalls (2.5 per cent).

But single-yrn production in the cotton and allied textile industry was 3 per cent down on September, 1980, according to the Textile Statistics Bureau. The number of employees in the industry declined by 350 in September, making the total to 12,000, 24 per cent down on a year earlier.

US steel probe

The Reagan Administration has started an investigation into the prices some overseas steel makers are charging in the United States. The action could lead to the imposition of duties against Romania, Belgium, Brazil, South Africa and France.

£68m for airliner

The Italian Government is to give Aeritalia a first allocation of 150,000 lire (£68m) for its joint venture with Aerospaziale of France to produce a medium-range airliner, the ATR42, with 42 to 48 seats.

X-dam, a Slough-based wholesaler of computer peripheral equipment, has been bought by Technicon International of the United States, itself part of the Dynair Corporation.

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Spotlight on hotels and breweries

A cash call from Grand Metropolitan has become almost inevitable, according to Bass's brokers Capel-Cure Myers and investors consider selling some of their shares now to take up the rights in full at a later stage.

The note that Grand Metropolitan's acquisition of the Intercontinental Hotels group makes it one of the largest hotel chains in the world — but the deal also boosts capital gearing to 70 per cent.

The recent share price performance has reflected the increasing likelihood of a rights issue in 1982 and Capel-Cure believes this will continue until such time as a cash call is made. Because of the dampening effect of this and the expected under performance of the shares, a reduction in the weighting of the shares would be appropriate.

The brokers examine prospects for a number of groups

who, like Grand Metropolitan, have diversified out of brewing. They say that Bass's Crest Hotels chain and its Coral Leisure business make the shares a attractive proposition — indeed, they are likely to outperform the rest of the sector.

This year Bass is likely to make profits of £12m, compared with £11m, rising to £14m in 1982.

Brokers' views

However, they advise investors to move out of Scottish and Newcastle, Allied-Lyons, and Guinness, while the defensive qualities of Whitbread seem to be the only attraction.

Crestview, Grant consider that portfolio should contain brewery shares, believing that

in the results season now, creating most companies will have shown they are able to weather a prolonged period of difficult conditions surprisingly well.

There are conflicting views on Redland from two brokers. Phillips and Drew believe profits in the current year are likely to show a further decline — from £36.7m to £41.2m — and that the shares seem too high despite the prospect of a recovery in 1982-83.

Rowe and Pittman, however, say the shares are now at a level where they should be purchased because of recovery hopes. They think Redland is a well-managed company and should be regarded as a core holding in the building materials sector. At present levels the shares should be bought for the strong earnings recovery expected over the next few years.

Business appointments

New chief for F.C. Finance

Mr Tom O'Malley has been made managing director of F.C. Finance, the finance house subsidiary of the Co-operative Bank. He succeeds Mr Roger Gorvin, who now reverts full time to the position of joint general manager (personnel services) of the Co-op Bank.

Mr John C. Watts has become managing director of Lovell Construction. Mr Norman Whitefield remains as chairman of an otherwise unaltered board. Mr Watts is a director of Y. J. Lovell (Holdings).

Mr Angus S. Macdonald has joined the board of Grampian Television.

Mr Arthur Holden has been made director of government relations of Tesco. He takes over from Mr Denis Bulman who has retired from the company. Mr Holden retains his responsibilities as director of administration and is a member of the board of Tesco.

Mr K. Lifford, who is managing director of the property division of the Bank of Scotland, has been made a director of the bank. Mr Lifford is also managing director of the overseas activities, has joined the board of Exley-Tyres.

Mr K. F. D. Wilson will become personal director of British Oil Trading on April 1 1982 on the retirement of Mr J. P. Fairclough, at present director of British Oil Trading.

Other appointments, resulting from the formation of the investment division of the Bank of Scotland, include Mr J. A. A. Smith, director of the investment division, Mr H. W. Joyce, chief executive of the investment division, Mr J. A. A. Smith, director of the investment division, Mr H. W. Joyce, chief executive of the investment division.

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Third World to boost Unilever profits

Most blue chips enjoyed a strong run on the back of last week's sharp rise in the equity market and further gains may be seen this week. The FT 100 index, constituents, Boots, Beecham and Unilever, report.

In addition, Tesco should keep up interest in the food sector with its half-year statement, while Shell produces its third-quarter report.

Unilever's half-year results from international giant Unilever are hanging fire against a background of

excited City expectations and the company's exhortation not to expect the moon.

Some analysts are looking for pre-tax profits in the region of £180m to £200m, with the bottom of that range being the more likely.

The group's performance for the nine months to September 30 has given cause for optimism, according to analysts. Nigeria has performed well, as have many of the other third world locations. Earlier this year, the company announced improved marketing strategies and a 20 per cent productivity increase over the last four years in various sectors. This, observers say, points to improved management structures, especially in the United States area, Lever Brothers.

Dividend prospects are good, though much will ultimately depend on the relative strengths of the pound against the Dutch guilder.

Recent figures from

Unilever's biggest rival, Glaxo, recently proved about most expectations and the market is also clearly excited about future profitability following the introduction of new drugs. The Beecham Group, which reports on Wednesday, is expected to show interim profits of

between £80m and £87m, compared with £67m. Analysts reckon the group will produce a solid all-round performance, although the soft drinks side may not have done well out of the poor summer.

The fall in the value of sterling should prove a plus factor, with around 80 per cent of the group's earnings coming from overseas.

Here the principal markets are still Japan, the United States and Europe. Conditions in the US have improved considerably now that the group has eradicated the start-up costs of its Aquafresh toothpaste. It now controls around 13 per cent of the market but is coming under increased competition from several of the other big US concerns.

Expenditure seems to be well under control and the burden of start-up costs relating to several of its own new drugs appears to be small.

A slight increase in the interim dividend, from last year's 4.2p gross, may be considered.

First-half profits from Boots on Thursday are likely to show a small increase, largely helped by its overseas performance. Estimates range from £48m to £54m compared with £47m last time.

The cheaper pound has meant increased profits from its overseas interests when translated back into sterling.

At the same time, the group's policy of expansion has continued apace with several stores just opened or about to be. This in turn has placed further pressure on borrowings which now stand at 25 per cent of shareholders' funds, and which last year resulted in interest charges of £15.75m.

Second-half profits should run out at £38m compared with 1980's disappointing result of £35.6m.

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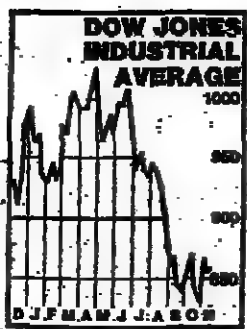
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Americans feel symptoms of Reaganomics



Not a day goes by in Washington without some fresh, new evidence that the United States economy is ill and unlikely to recover quickly. The symptoms are all too familiar: Unemployment has reached near-record proportions, leaving 8.5 million Americans without jobs. Industrial production is plummeting, while inventories of unsold goods continue to rise. The housing industry is grinding down to a virtual halt and motor car sales last month plunged 24 per cent to the lowest level since 1958. There are grim new predictions of mounting bankruptcies among small and moderate sized companies in the months ahead. These are not facts on which to make a prognosis for quick recovery and indeed President Reagan admitted in his press conference last week that Americans can expect "tough times ahead". Mr Reagan's public admissions coupled with the damaging effects of the David Stockman affair are confusing and even frightening to a growing number of Americans.

Credibility declined

Even among conservative supporters of Mr Reagan's agronomic policies, there is growing fear of the possibility of a deep and prolonged recession into the third quarter of 1982.

Mr Herbert Stein, a well-known economist who has worked in past Republican administrations, writes in an article published by the American Enterprise Institute that "The government's credibility with respect to economic policies has declined." Indeed, many people have begun to believe there



Mr Herbert Stein, chairman of the Economic Council Advisers

is no policy following the damaging admissions made by Mr Stockman, the budget director, in an article appearing in the latest issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine.

Mr Stockman was quoted as saying that as early as last April he had begun to realize that Reaganomics — would include a policy mix of large tax cuts, increased defence spending, and big budget cuts coupled with a tight money policy — is not working. The public believes in Mr Reagan's programme but Wall Street does not, based on its own forecasts of large budget deficits in the years ahead. Mr Stockman was quoted as saying. His statements gave rise to a storm of controversy which damaged the Administration's credibility and, for the first time, split the solid Republican front.

Perceived disarray

"If Mr Stockman really believes what he says, no wonder we are in trouble", Senator Mark Andrews, a Republican from North Dakota, said. It is the combination of perceived disarray in the Reagan administration and large new deficit forecasts which are convincing people that conditions are now serious. They may not yet realise, however, just how serious the current downturn is, in the opinion of one Wall Street analyst who says the United States economy, once on a set course, is very difficult to turn around.

And yet, Mr Reagan clings to his original idea of huge tax cuts and increased defence spending even though he admits these policies will not produce a balanced budget by 1984. Rather than risk a bitter, public confrontation with his fellow Republicans over these policies, Mr Reagan attempted last week to ride out the storm, by postponing all congressional action on his programme until the new year. In effect, Mr Reagan has written off fiscal 1982 as a lost year, turning his attention instead to the budget for 1983 in which he must make tough decisions on defence spending, on additional cuts in popular social programmes, and on the tax question.

It is not clear, however, that his own party is willing to accept the new, delaying tactics. Last week, a group of dissident Republicans, led by Sen William Armstrong, a Reagan loyalist and conservative, attempted to bypass the President by passing a budget resolution calling for steep spending cuts and big tax increases in fiscal 1982 in an effort to balance the federal budget by 1984. Politically, Mr Armstrong feels it necessary to be on record in favour of a balanced budget prior to the 1982 election even if it means taking the political risk of asking for large spending cuts in social programmes.

Wildly unrealistic

Other influential Republicans such as Senator Peter Domenici, chairman of the budget committee, also believes the administration must take the political risk of reversing the tax cut in order to avoid the even greater risk of a \$100,000 deficit. Meanwhile the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is remaining silent, choosing to take no new action on Mr Reagan's programme until after Christmas. We don't want a fight now. We want to make it very clear this is Mr Reagan's programme not ours. The battle will be fought next year," said an aide to representative James Jones, chairman of the House Budget Committee.

Mr Jones, however, in a recent speech before members of the American Stock Exchange, expressed deep concern over the present course of the economy, calling Mr Reagan's economic assumptions "wildly unrealistic. I hardly need to tell anyone in this room that the outcome of continuing \$100,000 plus budget deficit colliding with restrained monetary policy will be very high interest rates, continued economic stagnation, and the further ruin of farmers, builders, auto producers and small businessmen," Mr Jones said. Wall street, which continues to predict only minimal capital investment plans by big United States businesses, appears to agree, at least partially, with Mr Jones' assessment.

Heavy borrowings

A new business outlook by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the investment house formerly headed by Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, says even though single interest rates will drop in the short term as the recession deepens, the long-term outlook is not good. Merrill Lynch predicts interest rates will drop to a prime rate of from 15 per cent to 16 per cent by year's end before starting up again in March or April of 1982. The company's forecast anticipates very heavy borrowings by the United States treasury next year and a continued tight-money policy. This scenario, of continued high rates over the longer term, is creating havoc with the investment plans of large and small companies.

Lacking a sense of certainty about current policies, Wall Street continues to hold back its support in a move which worries knowledgeable advisors such as Mr Reagan who said privately last week, the administration may have to postpone some of its tax cuts. If even Mr Reagan, a strong advocate of the cuts, begins to balk, it signals even greater disarray heretofore displayed by the President's advisors. It means, in effect, the United States has no workable economic programme under the Republicans, and no alternative programme to look forward to from the Democrats.

In private, Stockman agreed that his former congressional mentor, John Anderson, running as an independent candidate for President in 1980, had asked the right question: How is it possible to raise defence spending, cut income taxes, and balance the budget, all at the same time? Anderson had wanted Reagan with that question, again and again, and most conventional political thinkers, from orthodox Republican to Keynesian liberal, agreed with Anderson that it could not be done.

But Stockman was confident, even cocky, that he and some of his fellow conservatives had the answer. It was a theory of economics — the supply-side theory — that promised an end to the twin aggravations of the 1970s: high inflation and stagnant growth in America's productivity. "We've got to figure out a way to make John Anderson's question fit into a plausible policy path over the next three years," Stockman said. "Actually, it isn't all that hard to do."

The supply-side approach, which Stockman had only lately embraced, assumed, first of all, that dramatic action by the new President, especially the commitment to a three-year reduction of the income tax, would create a monetary control, would signal to investors that a new era was dawning, that the growth of government would be displaced by the robust growth of the private sector. "We're going to get a wide-open debate on how the economy works, a great battle over the conventional theories of economic performance."

But, second, Stockman used the appalling deficit projections as a valuable talking point in the policy discussions that were under way with the President and his principal advisers. Nobody in that group was the least bit hesitant about cutting federal programmes, but Reagan had campaigned on the wage and price controls, and the elimination of "waste, fraud, and mismanagement" would be sufficient to balance the accounts. Now, as Stockman put it, the idea is to try to get beyond the waste, fraud, and mismanagement and begin to confront the real dimensions of budget reduction.

On the first Wednesday in January, Stockman had two hours on the President-elect's schedule to describe the "dire shape" of the federal budget; for starters, the new administration would have to go for a budget reduction in the neighbourhood of \$40 billion. As he and his staff went looking for the \$40 billion, they found that most of it would have to be taken from the seventeen cents (of each federal dollar) that covered government operations and grants-in-aid. Defense was already off-limits. Next Ronald Reagan laid down another condition for the budget-cutting: the main benefits programmes of Social Security, Medicare, veterans' checks, railroad retirement pensions, welfare for the disabled — the so-called "social safety net" that Reagan promised not to touch — were to be exempt from the budget cuts. In effect, he was saying that the new administration could not tamper with three-fourths of the forty-eight cents devoted to transfer payments.

No President had balanced the budget in the past twelve years. Still, Stockman thought it could be done by 1984, if the Reagan Administration adhered to the principle of equity, cutting weak claims, not merely weak claims, and if it shocked the system sufficiently to create a new political climate. He still believed that was not a question of numbers. "It boils down to a political question, not of budget policy or economic policy, but whether we can change the habits of the political system."

Political terms Stockman's analysis was sound. The Reagan programme was moving toward a series of dramatic victories in Congress. Beyond the brilliant tactical maneuvering, however, was concealed by the public victories, Stockman was privately staring at another reality — a gloomy portent that the economic theory behind the Presidents' pro-

Stockman saw opportunity in these shocking projections. "All the conventional estimates just wind up as underestimates," he said. "As absurdities. What they basically say, to boil it down, is that the world doesn't work."

Stockman set about doing two things. First, he changed the OMB's computer. Assisted by like-minded supply-side economists, the new team discarded orthodox premises of how the economy would behave. Instead of a continuing double-digit inflation, the new computer model assumed a swift decline in prices and interest rates. Instead of the continuing pattern of slow economic growth, the new model was based on dramatic surge in the nation's productivity. New investment, new jobs, and



growing profits — and Stockman's historic bull market. "It's based on valid economic analysis," he said, "but it's the inverse of the last four years. When we go public, this is going to set off a wide-open debate on how the economy works, a great battle over the conventional theories of economic performance."

But, second, Stockman used the appalling deficit projections as a valuable talking point in the policy discussions that were under way with the President and his principal advisers. Nobody in that group was the least bit hesitant about cutting federal programmes, but Reagan had campaigned on the wage and price controls, and the elimination of "waste, fraud, and mismanagement" would be sufficient to balance the accounts. Now, as Stockman put it, the idea is to try to get beyond the waste, fraud, and mismanagement and begin to confront the real dimensions of budget reduction.

On the first Wednesday in January, Stockman had two hours on the President-elect's schedule to describe the "dire shape" of the federal budget; for starters, the new administration would have to go for a budget reduction in the neighbourhood of \$40 billion. As he and his staff went looking for the \$40 billion, they found that most of it would have to be taken from the seventeen cents (of each federal dollar) that covered government operations and grants-in-aid. Defense was already off-limits. Next Ronald Reagan laid down another condition for the budget-cutting: the main benefits programmes of Social Security, Medicare, veterans' checks, railroad retirement pensions, welfare for the disabled — the so-called "social safety net" that Reagan promised not to touch — were to be exempt from the budget cuts. In effect, he was saying that the new administration could not tamper with three-fourths of the forty-eight cents devoted to transfer payments.

No President had balanced the budget in the past twelve years. Still, Stockman thought it could be done by 1984, if the Reagan Administration adhered to the principle of equity, cutting weak claims, not merely weak claims, and if it shocked the system sufficiently to create a new political climate. He still believed that was not a question of numbers. "It boils down to a political question, not of budget policy or economic policy, but whether we can change the habits of the political system."

Political terms Stockman's analysis was sound. The Reagan programme was moving toward a series of dramatic victories in Congress. Beyond the brilliant tactical maneuvering, however, was concealed by the public victories, Stockman was privately staring at another reality — a gloomy portent that the economic theory behind the Presidents' pro-

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The doubts of David Stockman

The Stockman affair goes on making waves in the United States. Just ten months after the President was sworn into office with a landslide victory for conservative, economic policy, the President has been embarrassed by his Director of the Office of Management and Budget, 35 year old David Stockman. He is responsible for all the Federal Government's spending and has been a spokesman for the economic theories behind President Reagan's economic acts. But while speaking publicly, Stockman was also speaking frankly, too frankly for his personal comfort — to an American journalist, William Greider.

While it was winning in the political arena, the plan was losing on Wall Street. The financial markets, which Stockman had thought would be reassured by the President's bold actions, and which were supposed to launch a historic "bull market" in April, failed to respond in accordance with Stockman's script. The markets not only failed to rally, they went into a new decline. Interest rates started up again; the bond market slumped. The annual inflation rate, which was supposed to be dropping, was still double digits, but even Stockman acknowledged that this was owing to "Good luck" with grain harvests and world oil supplies, not to Reaganomics. Investment analysts, however, were looking closely at the Stockman budget figures looking beyond the storm of political debate and the President's winning style, and what they saw were enormous deficits ahead — the same numbers that had shocked David Stockman when he came into office in January.

Henry Kaufman, of Solomon Brothers, one of the preeminent prophets of Wall Street, delivered a sobering speech that in the cautious language of financiers, said the same thing that John Anderson had said in 1980: cutting taxes and pumping up the defense budget would produce not balanced budgets but inflationary deficits.

Was Kaufman right? Stockman agreed that he was, and conceded that his own original conception of that dramatic battle between himself and the supply-side purists, eventually, he would become the target of their nasty barbs. For his part, Stockman began to disperse the grand theory as a king of convenient illusion — new rhetoric to cover old Republican doctrine.

The hard part of the supply-side tax cut is dropping the top rate from 70 to 50 per cent — the rest of it is a secondary matter," Stockman explained. "The original argument was that the top bracket was too high and that's what was having the most devastating effect on the economy. Then, the general argument was that, in order to make this palatable as a political matter, you had to bring down all the brackets. But I mean, Kemp Roth was always a Trojan horse to bring down the top rate."

A Trojan horse? This seemed a cynical concession for Stockman to make in private conversation while the Reagan Administration was still selling the supply-side doctrine to Congress. Yet he was conceding what the liberal Keynesian critics had argued from the outset — the supply-side theory was not a new economic theory at all but only new language and

But, in the euphoria of Congressional victories, doubts about the workability of the plan were swept aside.

Stockman was supremely confident at that point. The Reagan Administration had taken the measure of its political opposition and created a new climate in Washington, a new agenda. Now what remained was to follow through in a systematic way that would convince the financial markets. In the

He rehearsed his doubts and misgivings in a series of conversations which Greider wrote up for December's issue of *Atlantic Monthly*. His conversations illustrate the problem facing policy-makers when they seek to combine tax cuts with tough fiscal policy and the problems which face those who want to cut back what Stockman describes as "the permanent government..." The full article in the *Atlantic Monthly* is more than 20,000 words long but this extended report of the Stockman conversations focuses on extracts from the article which explain the storm in the United States and the echoes for Britain.

middle of May, he made another prediction: the bull market on Wall Street, the one he had expected in April, would arrive by late summer or early fall. "I think you'll start a long bull market, by the end of the summer and early fall."

Then Stockman himself had doubts. He began to worry about the huge budget deficits which seemed likely in the years ahead. His solution was to cut back on the tax concessions promised by President Reagan, especially those for big business.

The supply-side effects would still be strong, Stockman said, but he added a significant disclaimer that would have offended true believers, for it sounded like old orthodoxy: "I've never believed that just cutting taxes alone will cause output and employment to expand." Stockman himself had been a late convert to supply-side theology, and now he was beginning to leave the church. The theory of "expectations" wasn't working, he could see that. And Stockman's instinctive role as budget director forced him to look constantly at aspects of the political economy that the other supply-siders tended to dismiss. Whatever the reason, Stockman was creating some distance between himself and the supply-side purists, eventually, he would become the target of their nasty barbs. For his part, Stockman began to disperse the grand theory as a king of convenient illusion — new rhetoric to cover old Republican doctrine.

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argument to conceal a hoary old Republican doctrine: give the tax cuts to the top brackets, the wealthiest individuals and largest enterprises, and let the good effects "trickle down" through the economy to reach everyone else. Yes, Stockman conceded, when one stripped away the new rhetoric emphasizing across-the-board cuts, the supply-side theory was really new clothes for the unpopular doctrine of the old Republican orthodoxy. "It's kind of hard to sell 'trickle down'," he explained, "so the supply-side formula was the only way to get a tax policy that was really 'trickle down.' Supply-side is 'trickle-down' theory."

Stockman's dour outlook was reinforced two weeks later, when the Reagan coalition prevailed again in the House and Congress passed the tax-cut legislation with a final frenzy of trading and bargaining. Again, Stockman was not exhilarated by the victory. On the contrary, it seemed to leave a bad taste in his mouth, as though the democratic process had finally succeeded in shocking him by its intemperance and its greed. Once again, Stockman participated in the trading — special tax concessions for oil-lease holders and real-estate tax shelters, and general elimination of the corporate income tax. Stockman sat in the room and saw it happen.

"Do you realize the greed that came to the forefront?" Stockman asked with wonder. "The hours were really feeding. The greed level, the level of opportunism, just got out of control."

Still, things might work out, Stockman said. They might find an answer. The President's popularity might carry them through. The tax cuts would make people happy. The economy might start to respond, eventually, to the stimulation of the tax cuts. "Who knows?" Stockman said.

From David Stockman, it was a startling remark. He would continue to invent new scenarios for success, but they would be more complicated and cloudy than his original optimism. "Who knows?" The world was manageable, he had imagined; this machine had too many crazy moving parts to incorporate in a single lucid theory. The "random elements" of history — politics, the economy, the anarchical budget numbers — were out of control.

"The reason we did it wrong — not wrong, but less than the optimum — was that we said, Hey, we have to get a programme out fast. And when you decide to put a programme of this breadth and depth out fast, you can only do so much. We were working in a two or three-day time frame, and we didn't think it all the way through. We didn't add up all the numbers. We didn't make all the thorough, comprehensive calculations about where we really needed to come out, and how much to put on the plate the first time, and so forth."

"In other words, we ended up with a list that I'd always been carrying of things to be done, rather than starting the other way and asking, What is the overall fiscal policy required to reach the target?"

"Some of the naive supply-siders just missed this whole dimension," Stockman said. "You don't, with a twenty or thirty-five day time frame, without some kind of dislocation. You don't stop the growth of money supply in a three-trillion-dollar economy without some kind of dislocation. Supply-side was a wrong theory or wrong economics, but wrong atmosphere."

The supply-siders have gone too far. They created this anomic view of the economy, where you are going to have big changes and abrupt turns, and their happy vision of this world of growth and no inflation with no

Business Diary profile: Fritz Leutwiler and BIS

The western world's central bankers are sticking to a moderate monetarist at the top of their own pet institution, the Bank for International Settlements in Basle. The election of Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the governor of the Swiss National Bank, to be president and chairman of the board of the BIS from the beginning of next year also confirms the central bankers' preference for having a man with strongly tuned political instincts in this influential position.

For while Leutwiler may not have had the direct political experience of the outgoing BIS president, Dr Jelle Zijlstra, who in the 1960s was prime minister of Holland for a short while, he has been running a very independent and powerful monetary institution for seven years in a country where government and finance ministry are correspondingly weak.

The BIS is where the central bank governors of the richest western nations gather every month to review the state of the world's monetary system. Besides being a forum for monetary cooperation, the bank has become a powerful financial institution in its own right, discreetly managing the monetary reserves that the central banks put in its care.

In Fritz Leutwiler, the BIS will again find itself under a man who is not afraid to speak his mind. But, unlike Zijlstra, who was always a model of old world courtesy, Leutwiler alternates charm with abrasiveness and does not suffer fools gladly.

Having worked at the Swiss National Bank for nearly 30 years, Leutwiler has a long and practising central banker's dislike of fashionable economic theories. He has strong opinions on monetary policies to cure inflation and the latest wave of support for a return to the gold standard leaves him cold, although, like most Swiss, he loves the yellow metal.

Leutwiler's first job after leaving university was an ideal preparation for a career in a central bank whose prime goal is to preserve the purchasing power of the Swiss franc. In 1948 he was appointed secretary of the "Association of Sound Currency" in Zurich, took leave of absence in 1951 to gain practical banking training at the London branch of the Swiss Bank Corporation and joined the National Bank as a research economist in 1952.

A steady upward climb through the bank's hierarchy followed. In 1968 he was appointed a member of the governing board in charge of



A strong man at the Bank of International Settlements? Incoming president and chairman Fritz Leutwiler, governor of the Swiss National Bank

the department responsible for foreign exchange, payments and credits. In 1974, shortly after the world had gone over to floating exchange rates, he was appointed

to be tried with. When Switzerland became a dumping ground for hot money in the early 1970s, it was Leutwiler who clamped down on the elite of the Zurich banking world, making them curtail their business in the interests of the country's economic welfare.

As Leutwiler took on the barons of the Bahnhofstrasse, a subtle change came over the relationship between the National Bank and the commercial banks, based a few hundred yards away in Zurich's financial district.

Differences between the two sides had generally been resolved by means of the "gentlemen's agreement". But Leutwiler made clear that he was prepared if necessary to lay down the law, noting that "it is the main duty of central bankers not the head of the central bank to be a gentleman, although the quality is doubtless fully compatible with our professions."

But in Swiss society, Leutwiler plays very much the part of a gentleman. As president of the National Bank, he is a public figure and a familiar face on television. He has a seat on the board of Zurich's august city theatre. The interest in modern art which he shares with his wife, André, has resulted in his

being a member of the council of the city art gallery. He is president of the Schiller Foundation, a body that awards prizes for literature, and president of the Pestalozzi Foundation, which helps to finance the university courses of children with less well off parents.

His game is golf and his hobby is collecting and binding old books, mainly on Swiss culture and economics. He will take over the Bank for International Settlements under no illusions about the problems of the world monetary system.

As president of the Swiss National Bank he is uniquely qualified to pontificate on the Swiss. Switzerland brought its inflation rate down to near zero after the first oil crisis and today is experiencing an economic boom, with unemployment affecting a mere 0.2 per cent (all of 5,712 people) of the working population.

But inflation has returned with the boom. Prices are rising alarmingly by Swiss standards — at an annual rate of more than 7 per cent. It will be one of Fritz Leutwiler's tasks to show his fellow central bankers on the BIS board how a moderate monetarist can get inflation under control again without sacrificing full employment.

Peter Norman

Press Information of the official French text

UNION MINIERE

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: rue de Chancellerie 1, Brussels

Brussels Register of Commerce no 13.377

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders are invited to attend the Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held

on Tuesday 24th November, 1981, at 2.30 p.m. in the Office of the "Société Générale de Belgique" 30 rue Royale, Brussels.

AGENDA

1. Report of the Board of Directors regarding the interest for the company of the latter's

business operations and report of the legal Auditor on the transfers to be made in connection

with the above-mentioned operations. Nomination of the liquidators

and fixing of their emoluments.

2. Fixing of the liquidation

3. Fixing of the new branch of the company activities to a new "société

minière", to be incorporated under the name of "Union Minière", with a capital of 10,000

Belgian francs, represented by 1,000,000 shares without par value, on the basis of the

company's financial statements of August 31, 1981. All operations covered by the

present company since that date until the date upon which the transfer will be effective,

within the limits of the above-mentioned branch of activities, will be deemed to be made for the

account of the new company. In consideration for this transfer, 993,041 shares fully

paid-in will be transferred to the present company.

4. Election of the new company, in consideration for this transfer, 993,041 shares fully

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(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

* Ex dividend. † Ex mlt. ‡ Foreign dividend. § Corporate price. ¶ Interest payment paid. / Price at suspension. 2 Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. 3 Bid for company. 4 Pre-merger figures. 5 Forecast earnings. 6 Ex capital distribution. 7 Foreign. 8 Scrip or share split. 9 Tax free. 0 Price adjusted for late dealings. . . No significant data.

Football

Hungary are less sure of themselves

By Norman Fox

England's hopes of achieving at least a necessary draw against Hungary in the World Cup at Wembley on Wednesday were aided yesterday, when reports from Budapest suggested that Tibor Nyilasi, the outstanding member of the Hungarian team, was unlikely to appear. Nyilasi, the captain, has not played for more than a fortnight because of a knee injury.

Confidence in the Hungarian party arriving in London today seems to have eroded since the period immediately after they qualified for the finals in Spain by beating Norway last month. Kalman Meszoly, the manager, is now talking of England's 60

per cent chance of winning, and indicating that Hungary would rather see England in Spain than Romania.

The absence of Nyilasi clearly troubles the Hungarians. The president of their football association, Gyorgy Seepesi, said yesterday: "He is the one irreplaceable member of the squad. We have adequate cover for everyone else. It would be like being without Puskas." Nyilasi, who has missed two league matches for Ferencvaros, has often suffered from injuries, and this year he has been under treatment for a stomach ulcer. Although Mr Meszoly yesterday said Nyilasi was being only "doubtful", it seemed certain that Karoly Csapo, the scorer of Hungary's first goal

in the 1978 World Cup final competition against Argentina, would take the primary midfield position. Csapo is 23, and has 18 caps. The captaincy may be taken on by the experienced defender, Laszlo Ballint, of the Toulouse club.

The Hungarians also had doubts about Imre Garaba, the defender who brought down Keesen in Budapest, conceding a penalty. He was not included in the squad because the Hungarian authorities thought he had to be suspended for twice having his name taken. Garaba waited on the steps of the Hungarian FA to protest his inclusion, and was disappointed with the additional permission of the English FA.

England's manager, Ron Greenwood, had intended announcing his team tomorrow, but there are arguments in favour of telling the players today. In all probability, he will make few changes from the side who beat Hungary 3-1 last June. All of that team are available, including Watson, who has been unable to command a regular place in the Southampton team.

The following team played Hungary: R. Clemence, P. Neal, S. Coppell, M. Thompson, B. Roberts, J. Brooking, R. Keegan, J. Martin.

Hungary's probable line-up is: P. Meszoly, G. Szanto, L. Ballint, G. Garaba, T. Nyilasi, K. Csapo, S. Szalai, L. Fekete, A. Torosick, L. Kiss.

Big league has an off day in working clothes

By Norman Fox

While Ron Greenwood was driving the curtains, prying eyes at England's "top secret" William IV country mansion at the better end of the Piccadilly Hotel, and the team "privately" within a few hundred yards of the A6 at London Colney, the rest of the football community tried to let it in some light. It was not easy.

Saturday's League programme was not entirely bare but it was in working clothes. No one in the top half of the First Division played a competitive match, although some went to assist lengths to get a game. Tottenham Hotspur chose a weekend in Israel. Brighton went to Crystal Palace where no one is safe, least of all Steve Kember, the new manager, who said he had received an abusive guarantee that he would stay until the end of the season — unless I mess it up in the first month.

By all accounts, some of the First Division teams which did play with them had taken the day off. West Bromwich Albion's home defeat by Stoke City left them looking down on only four other teams in the division. Stoke went to 10th in the table, and other Midlands sides below them.

With Aston Villa, the champions struggling, the cities of Birmingham and Coventry, the heart of the country is almost as depressed as the North-East, where a goalless draw

between Middlesbrough and Sunderland may have offended neither side. Newcastle United won 4-1 in the Second Division match against Charlton Athletic, who finished with 10 men after McAllister was sent off.

Luton Town and Watford are still first and second but perhaps not for much longer. Queens Park Rangers and Barnsley continue with such substantial achievements as 3-2 and 2-1 away victories over Sheffield Wednesday and Rotherham respectively.

Some London clubs are concerned that Luton and Watford's possible promotion to the First Division could be harmful to their attendances. Luton have heard it all before. Watford have never been this close to the top division.

Having seen one of his players sent off with one from Wimbledon and his team (Preston North End) for those who are unable to keep up with his travels, a penalty and loss 3-2 to Tottenham, Docherty could hardly avoid saying that he found life in the Third Division "interesting".

The unemployed player, Steve Lovell, was asked to stand by yesterday for Wales's World Cup game in the Soviet Union. Lovell, the Crystal Palace defender, was told to get ready for Tullis because Joey Jones is doubtful for Wednesday's qualifying with a hamstring injury.

Team with a gallon of hooch could raise glasses in May

By Nicholas Harling

Gillingham 3 Doncaster Rovers 0

Keith Pascoe, the Gillingham manager, said he had been drinking and back, Tydenham's accurate long passes always stretched Doncaster and his corners had already threatened to bring about a reversal. He flicked one on to give the revitalized Lee a simple chance in the 38th minute.

Gillingham only six more minutes to score again, Lally misdirected Tydenham's cross straight to White, who drove it back past Boyd with one hand aloft in some mysterious protest, the goalkeeper was in no way prepared to save.

Lally's other hand to better effect with a stupendous save that kept out a header from Price, who had already nodded one against the keeper. The knock it soon became obvious, belonged to White, a midfielder player. From the first time Boyd drove the second goal, to relieve Price of the distinction of being the club's top scorer. Yet this was very much a team effort.

Gillingham, J. Hurrell, J. Shaw, J. Brown, C. Powell, R. Tydenham, J. Dwyer, D. Smith, A. Lyle, J. Martin, J. Allen, H. Harris.

Doncaster, too, must be familiar with the feeling, for they fell from second to fifth with this ineffectual display. Clearly they have enjoyed better days and these will return once they form an understanding with Cooper, their manager. Billy Bremner's strenuous Leeds collapse, whose first game was spent trying to bring a sense of purpose to a flustered midfield.

One team at least had to benefit from the fixture. Both had lost their last two matches but Gillingham possessed the men to amend their ways, Tydenham making the

most impact in his first full game for six weeks.

Mentioned in the programme column entitled "Ten years ago", Doncaster were beaten 2-0 at home and back, Tydenham's accurate long passes always stretched Doncaster and his corners had already threatened to bring about a reversal. He flicked one on to give the revitalized Lee a simple chance in the 38th minute.

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Relegation cloud darkens

By John Douglas

Middlesbrough 0 Sunderland 0. Belatedly, both Middlesbrough and Sunderland seem to have got the message that they are heading for relegation. They have their standards will suffer a sharp decline unless they apply themselves more diligently than they have done so far.

Unfortunately for the two north-east clubs, many of their supporters have already written them off, and only 21,019 turned up for the home Park on Saturday to watch a keenly contested Tees-Wear derby.

In the midst of all the hurly-burly, the quiet intelligence and skills of Middlesbrough's midfielder, Duane, Oat, showed a great play he had to leave the field and conceded after an hour. Otto and Cochrane were the two players who caused Sunderland the most problems, and Elliott, who had

been moved into the middle to mark the little Irishman, was cautioned in the first half for literally marking him.

Apart from the incident, and a heated moment or two between Thomson and Clarke, it was not a dirty match. With Middlesbrough's defence looking much more secure than of late.

It has been a busy season for Middlesbrough's goalkeeper, Platt, and in the second half he was left exposed by his defenders' slack marking. The first time Boyd drove the ball against a post; on the next occasion McCotter curled the ball just wide.

CRUISEBROUGH: J. Hall, J. Nalick, J. Pollock, C. Platt, M. Baxter, J. Dwyer, J. Martin, J. Allen, H. Harris.

SUNDERLAND: R. Siddall, J. Vennart, J. Richards, J. Bower, A. McCotter, J. Martin, J. Allen, H. Harris.

Referee: N. Midgley (Salford).



Lowey (Blackburn) heads, oh, despite Goodyear's challenge.

Luton too cavalier for their own ambitions

By Tom German

Blackburn Rovers 0 Luton Town 1

It is a little early to be laying out the welcome mat to Luton, but a preparatory shake might not be amiss. Luton took the part on the present first surface when they can move both the ball and themselves unimpeded, though it might be prudent to enter one cautionary note. If they are as cavalier with scoring opportunities for the remainder of the season as they were at Blackburn, they could yet trip themselves.

White will turn a shade paler when he contemplates the opening he close last season. It took a penalty, with 10 minutes of the match remaining, to give Luton a victory over the Blackburn side.

Luton's defence looked much more secure than of late. It has been a busy season for Middlesbrough's goalkeeper, Platt, and in the second half he was left exposed by his defenders' slack marking. The first time Boyd drove the ball against a post; on the next occasion McCotter curled the ball just wide.

CRUISEBROUGH: J. Hall, J. Nalick, J. Pollock, C. Platt, M. Baxter, J. Dwyer, J. Martin, J. Allen, H. Harris.

SUNDERLAND: R. Siddall, J. Vennart, J. Richards, J. Bower, A. McCotter, J. Martin, J. Allen, H. Harris.

Referee: N. Midgley (Salford).

It was a penalty and Moss had a more accurate than Luton's. His colleagues had been able to achieve.

BLACKBURN ROVERS: T. German, J. Shaw, J. Brown, C. Powell, R. Tydenham, J. Dwyer, D. Smith, A. Lyle, J. Martin, J. Allen, H. Harris.

Doncaster, too, must be familiar with the feeling, for they fell from second to fifth with this ineffectual display. Clearly they have enjoyed better days and these will return once they form an understanding with Cooper, their manager. Billy Bremner's strenuous Leeds collapse, whose first game was spent trying to bring a sense of purpose to a flustered midfield.

One team at least had to benefit from the fixture. Both had lost their last two matches but Gillingham possessed the men to amend their ways, Tydenham making the

most impact in his first full game for six weeks.

Mentioned in the programme column entitled "Ten years ago", Doncaster were beaten 2-0 at home and back, Tydenham's accurate long passes always stretched Doncaster and his corners had already threatened to bring about a reversal. He flicked one on to give the revitalized Lee a simple chance in the 38th minute.

Gillingham only six more minutes to score again, Lally misdirected Tydenham's cross straight to White, who drove it back past Boyd with one hand aloft in some mysterious protest, the goalkeeper was in no way prepared to save.

Lally's other hand to better effect with a stupendous save that kept out a header from Price, who had already nodded one against the keeper. The knock it soon became obvious, belonged to White, a midfielder player. From the first time Boyd drove the second goal, to relieve Price of the distinction of being the club's top scorer. Yet this was very much a team effort.

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QPR put an end to Hillsborough hoodoo

By Vince Wright

Sheffield Wednesday 1 QPR 3

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It was a curiously unsatisfying afternoon. Wednesday did not look recently like a side with first division aspirations, and although Rangers improved their promotion prospects they did not make hard work of their victory. Rangers put themselves under unnecessary pressure to win.

Simon Stainrod was the main difference between the teams. The Rangers forward with a languid style reminiscent of Rodney Marsh, a former QPR player, scored three times to bring his tally to 10. He was not without their two regular central defenders, Smith (injured) and Docherty (suspended).

Stainrod's second goal, a minute from half time, showed that much a sure way can be found. A few minutes earlier Stainrod had put Rangers ahead, drifting through Wednesday's "banned"

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Rugby League

Rovers offer prospect of a Humber side final

By Keith Macklin

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tries, and the hooking of Duke, were the vital factors in Hull's win.

The big surprise of the quarter-finals was the win by the Second Division leaders, Oldham, over Leeds. The score was 14-10, and Oldham clearly deserved their triumph in a match in which the home team produced their best form of the season, and tackled Leeds out of the game when the Second Division side mounted a revival. Flanagan and Nicholson scored the Oldham tries, and Flanagan kicked four goals. Hicken kicked one for Leeds, and Hicken kicked a goal.

Swinton gave the Second Division two semi-finals by winning the derby game at Salford. It was a 14-10 victory, and Swinton led 1-0 through a drop goal by John Maher until the last seconds, when John's brother, Paul, kicked a goal to add to a try by P. O'Halloran.

Cricket

Botham and Gower show Indians the benefits of a third-day slog

From Richard Stretton

Poon, Nov 15

Some exhilarating strokeplay by Botham and Gower, brute force from one and controlled elegance from the other, gave England victory by six wickets against an Indian under-22 side here today.

England had been set to make 301 in three hours-and-a-half to win and three overs of the mandatory last 20 remained at the end.

Due solely to the enterprise of the two captains, this was a very entertaining game.

Fletcher fulfilled his promise to win and four overs of the mandatory to avoid boredom in the example with his declaration yesterday while still some way behind, something that astounded the Indian spectators.

The machinations that are commonplace in the county championship are virtually unknown here. The first innings had already carried enormous significance and prestige.

The 17,000 spectators in the Nehru Stadium revelled in the closing stages. They roared like the Anfield Kop and left off firecrackers and thunderclashes galore as Botham swung his bat in one of his spectacular innings.

Against bowling which, it has to be said, was barely up to what the counties find in April at Fenner's or the Parks, Botham opened his shoulders and showed five sixes and ten fours in 58 runs from only 67 balls. Botham and Gower added 144 in 73 minutes for the second.

The need for those who had not batted on Saturday to have some practice suited England's ambitions well. Gower's batting opened the innings, against some wholehearted medium pace from Ghanshyam Singh.

Gating had just started to find his touch when he was given leg before against Srikanth. Botham was dropped by Gurusarth Singh

at slip off the left-arm spin of Maninder Singh, when he had scored a single and his bat and legs became entangled as he surprised a leg before appeal by Srikanth.

Suddenly the whole pattern of England's innings changed. Botham pulled and hooked Srikanth for four and six and then on-drove Gopal Sharma, an off-spinner, for another six. The free-hitting continued as Gower started to find his timing and by tea England were 143 for one from 25 overs.

In the half-hour before the final 20 overs were signalled, the match was cleared. In six overs, Botham and Gower added 66 runs. Botham, at 51, was dropped by the wicket-keeper against Simha, then, against Maninder Singh, he broke a stump at the bowler's end with a straight drive and then drove two sixes over long on. Gurusarth Singh was caught on the square leg boundary from a no-ball and then drove a six against the sight-

Botham was out when he ducked his head and hooked blindly once on when 78. He hit 10 fours in the last 20 overs and 44 were still wanted from the last ten when England swung his bat in one of his spectacular innings.

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Racing

Jockey Club look into Ekbalco's progress

By Michael Seely

The old order changed dramatically in the Flat racing world at Newcastle on Saturday.

Pauling past Follardstown at the third flight from home. Ekbalco shot clear of his struggling rivals for comfortable win over Follardstown and Gaye Chance.

Birds Nest finished fourth and Sea Pigeon, who lost any chance he may have had with a bad mistake at the fourth hurdle, was fifth.

Quite clearly, the champion is not himself at present. "My son Tim says that Sea Pigeon was not going well even before his blunder," Peter Easterly said.

"This victory represented a true piece of tactical riding by David Goulding. When asked why he decided to go for home at that particular moment, the jockey said: 'Instinct. My horse was pulling hard and jumping well, and I felt that the others were struggling.'"

Ekbalco is now 5-1 second favourite for the Champion Hurdle, the first of the season, on Saturday, November 21, when he will be racing against his principal rivals on the big race.

Afterwards the Newcastle stewards interviewed Roger Fisher, the trainer and jockey, and asked them to explain the difference between Ekbalco's running on Saturday and his performance in the Longwood Hurdle on October 29, on the same course, in which he finished fifth behind Sea Pigeon.

Fisher said: "I am not sure before the stewards now. Consistently, he has been a very good horse since his first appearance at a racecourse six months last time, surely you would expect improvement."

Earlier in the afternoon, Goulding had been fined £150 for the Stewards' Cup for failing to ride out on the track to the best possible place in a hurdle race on Saturday.

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Henry Kissinger (right) jumps the open ditch on the first circuit with Twiddle

from him. I thought he needed a further race and he drifted in the market on Saturday."

Goulding was clearly upset by what had happened. "Win, lose or draw, the stewards always have a right to be asked to look at a case," he said. "I will not be riding tomorrow." The disciplinary committee on the matter in due course.

There can be little doubt that Ekbalco's improvement during the past year has been little short of miraculous. Last November, he won the Macclesfield Hurdle at Sandown carrying 10st.

In March Ekbalco carried home by six lengths in the Imperial Cup, sponsored by William Hill, on the same course, with 11st 3lb on his back. Now he is clearly one of the best hurdlers in the country, although he has been defeated five times between his three victories.

It is only fair to point out that last spring Ekbalco ran two fine races, first when fourth in the Macclesfield Hurdle and then in the Sun Temple Hurdle at Sandown.

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to the track for the Macclesfield Hurdle at Sandown in December, but Henry Kissinger's participation depends on the weight he is allowed.

Goulding thinks that Henry Kissinger's future may lie in three-mile races. "He is a very good horse," he said. "He has a lot of stamina and he is a very good jumper."

Henry Kissinger ran for two years over the distance when fourth in the National Hunt Cup at Sandown in 1979. He was then a very good horse, but he was not a very good jumper.

Chris Pinion, who rode Henry Kissinger at Sandown, said: "He is a very good horse. He has a lot of stamina and he is a very good jumper. He is a very good horse."

Wolverhampton programme

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English do

not enjoy their Roman holiday

English challengers at the big Rome meeting over the weekend met with mixed fortunes. Paul Kelleway's Sporting Boy, ridden by John Reid, probably the best of the English, was beaten by a short head by the 11-23 Premio Umbra (group three) over six furlongs on Saturday.

Reid had Sporting Boy up with the leaders in the race, but he was found one just too good for him in the locally-trained Super Sky (C. Deacon). The other English runner in this race, Nick Vigor's Scarrowmawick (John Mathias), was left at the start and finished last of the 14 runners.

In Sunday's group one Premio Roma over a mile and six furlongs, Salora Lady (Reid) proved best of the three English runners, finishing sixth. Bedford (Mathias) and Shafesbury (Greville Sturkey) finished ninth and tenth of the 12 runners. The other English runner in this race, Nick Vigor's Scarrowmawick (John Mathias), was left at the start and finished last of the 14 runners.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools. Colleges: Craft Skills. 9.35 Being a local reporter 10.00 You and Me All about eyes for the young (not schools) (r) 10.15 Music time 10.30 Round 11.25 Talkabout 11.42 Nuclear Power 12.07 Closedown 12.30 News Afternoon with Richard Whitmore and Maura Stuart 12.57 Regional News 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes film of Bob Langley trapped in the ice of the Weddell Sea aboard the ice patrol vessel, Endurance 1.45 Chock-a-block. A See-Saw programme introduced by Fred Harris (r) 2.01 For Schools. Colleges: Words and Pictures 2.18 Read On! 2.40 Electricity 3.00 See Heart! News magazine for the hard-of-hearing (r) 3.25 Delta Smith's Gookery Course. Lesson seven: Spices and Flavours (r) 3.53 Regional News

BBC 2

10.10 Supervisors. The film in a series of eight films for supervisors in industry. 10.35 Speak for Yourself. Advice on talking to teachers and other parents at your child's first school. 11.00 Play School for the under fives presented by Sarah Long and Johnny Ball. 11.25 Write Away. A guide to everyday writing presented by Barry Took. 11.40 Crossword. 1.55 A Woman's Place? Limited horizons for ladies (r) 2.20 Let's Go. Advice for the mentally handicapped from Brian Rix. 2.35 Inside Japan. Pre-married life for young Japanese (r). 3.05 Whistle Blowers. Investigative journalism on television (r). 3.30 Teacher. Examining the threat of a study in multi-cultural education.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Undergrowth Movie. 9.47 Weston-super-Mare. 10.04 The American School in London. 10.21 Play: Power. 10.48 Holidays. 11.05 Starting School. 11.22 Living the Future. 11.39 Getting Work Experience. 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures with puppets. 12.30 Doctor! Dr Joe Jordan with causes and cures for constipation. 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Nutritional vegetarian meals. 2.00 Money-go-round. Do patients know enough about the medicines they take? 2.30 Film: The Colditz Story (1964) starring John Mills and Eric Portman. How British prisoners-of-war used their ingenuity in escaping from the notorious Colditz Castle.

Radio 4

6.50 News Briefing. 6.55 Today. 7.00 The Week on 4. 7.05 Miss Kingston in The BBC Sound Archives. 9.00 Start the Week. 9.05 News. 9.10 Money Box. 9.15 Daily Service. 10.45 Morning Story. "Mrs Davy's Morning Out" by Jill Norris. 11.00 News. 11.05 Darts. Your Way visits Elie and Eustachy. 11.50 Poetry Please! 12.00 News. 12.02 You and Yours. 12.07 What Hoi Jeeves "Jeeves and a British space laboratory. 12.10 The West-Whist, starring Michael Hordern as Jeeves, Richard Briers as Bertie Wooster (Part 3).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert. Dvorak, Schumann, Paganini, Liszt. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Walton, Holst, Grieg, Elgar, records. 9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composer. C. P. Scott. 9.50 Czech Piano Musical Recital. Smetana, Janacek, Smetana. 10.35 Mozart's Concerto. Serenade in B flat (1787) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. 11.00 News. 11.05 BBC Lullaby Concert. String Quartet recital direct from St John's, Smith Square, London. Mendelssohn, Britten.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore 7.30 Terry Wogan 10.00 Susanah Simon 12.00 John Dun 12.00 Ed Stewart 1.40 David Hamilton 1.54 News. 5.00 Much More Music 5.00 Folk on 2 5.00 Humphrey Lyttell 10.00 The Law Game. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew 1.00 from midnight. 1.00 Truettner Hour. 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Slavin. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.

VHF Radios 1 and 2

5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (645 kHz) 4551 at the following times: 6.00am Newswatch 7.00 World News 7.05am News 7.15am News 7.30am News 7.45am News 7.55am News 8.00am News 8.15am News 8.30am News 8.45am News 8.55am News 9.00am News 9.15am News 9.30am News 9.45am News 9.55am News 10.00am News 10.15am News 10.30am News 10.45am News 10.55am News 11.00am News 11.15am News 11.30am News 11.45am News 11.55am News 12.00am News 12.15am News 12.30am News 12.45am News 12.55am News 1.00am News 1.15am News 1.30am News 1.45am News 1.55am News 2.00am News 2.15am News 2.30am News 2.45am News 2.55am News 3.00am News 3.15am News 3.30am News 3.45am News 3.55am News 4.00am News 4.15am News 4.30am News 4.45am News 4.55am News 5.00am News 5.15am News 5.30am News 5.45am News 5.55am News 6.00am News 6.15am News 6.30am News 6.45am News 6.55am News 7.00am News 7.15am News 7.30am News 7.45am News 7.55am News 8.00am News 8.15am News 8.30am News 8.45am News 8.55am News 9.00am 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